FBIS DAILY REPORT

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LABOR LEADERS' PLENUM ASSERTS CGT UNITY

PY151237 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2040 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 14 Oct (TELAM) -- The plenum of union leaders that was called by the 62 organizations, which was attended by the members of the two CGTs [CGT-RA and CGT-Azopardo] and the other groups that make up the Argentine labor movement, has reasserted the unity of the CGT with all its regional branches throughout the country. It ordered the recovery of all the properties of the Argentine labor movement and committed itself to contribute to the full success of the ceremony to be held on Monday at Velez stadium, and to the victory of the Justicialist Party in the 30 October elections.

Lorenzo Miguel, the first vice president of the Justicialist Party board, presided over the meeting that was held at the Buenos Aires Metalworkers Union building. Also present were Saul Ubaldini, the secretaries of the CGT-RA, and the leaders of the CGT-Azopardo branch.

The plenum was supposed to start at 1000, but the numerous consultations between different sectors and at the leadership level delayed the start of the meeting, which finally got underway at 1400.

Finally, the two CGT branches submitted a joint declaration to the meeting for its consideration. The declaration, which was unanimously approved, reasserts the complete unity of the CGT of the Republic of Argentina and of all its regional branches throughout the country. It also establishes the need to recover all the property of the Argentine labor movement.

The declaration also establishes that all organizations ideologically identified with the National Justicialist Movement are to reassert their support for the 62 Peronist Union Organizations, and that they should commit themselves to joint efforts so that the 17 October ceremony is a complete success.

The union leadership announced that it will place all its working, mobilization and organizational capacity at the service of the Justicialist Party so that through the victory of the party in the 30 October elections we may achieve a free and sovereign fatherland.

In one paragraph, the declaration reads that the workers that make up the organized labor movement, based on the moral authority that stems from the fact of having been the main target and victims of the chaos in which the country was intentionally submerged, do not want to be exclusionist or involve ourselves in internal struggles in view of the prevailing vacuum of power caused by the agony of the regime.

AFter noting that the CGT has never upheld sectarian interests or exclusionist policies, it adds that the CGT has always been loyal to the feelings of the great majority of Argentine workers, and this is why we have never rejected our Peronist tradition. We believe that only through the enforcement of the Peronist doctrine will be able to achieve a great fatherland and a happy nation.

Bus Drivers Hold 48-Hour Strike

PY142325 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 14 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Oct (DYN-NA) -- A 48-hour bus strike hit the Greater Buenos Aires area at 6pm yesterday evening after winning unanimous approval at an assembly of the UTA transport union, which represents 70,000 bus-drivers.

The strike went ahead despite Labour Ministry appeals. However company owners categorically refused to consider further wage increases unless the government permits a rise in bus fares and announced that they will be driving the buses themselves.

Many union delegates pressed for an indefinite strike until the bus-drivers' wage claims were accepted but UTA leader Rene Azar finally secured unanimous support for a two-day stoppage, after which an indefinite strike would be considered. The possibility of continuing to drive the buses but not collecting fares was also raised. The assembly was held in the street outside union headquarters after grassroots union members invaded the building and interrupted the discussions.

If history repeats itself on the basis of the September 30 bus strike, 80 percent of local bus services will run but long-distance travel will be badly affected. The timing of the strike considerably delayed the return from work of thousands of commuters yesterday evening.

Management representative Roque Fantino yesterday claimed that wage costs accounted for 50 percent of all costs and that without a fresh round of fare hikes it would be impossible not only to satisfy the UTA's demands for a 30 percent wage rise but even to pay the 4a 400 November increase already ordered by the government. Azar claimed that wages account for 25 percent of all costs and that none of the 17 percent September fare increase had been passed on to the drivers.

GOVERNMENT FREEZES UTILITY, FUEL PRICES

PY141605 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 14 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] (DYN-NA) -- The government last night announced a freeze on the prices of public utilities and fuels until the October 30 election, following a meeting between President Reynaldo Bignone and Public Works Minister Conrado Bauer.

CNEA CHAIRMAN TAKES EXCEPTION TO U.S. REPORT

PY152106 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1402 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 15 Oct (NA) -- Vice Admiral Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA], has termed "ill-intended" the U.S. Government report on an "alleged arms race" between South American countries. Castro Madero also reasserted Argentina's support for the international actions to prevent a nuclear arms race.

Castro Madero urged the nuclear power to stop "holding a political, technological, and commercial monopoly" and to draw up a plan to "increase technological cooperation" and to "guarantee the supply of inputs."

Castro Madero also said that the cooperation plans that Argentina is implementing with Peru, Chile, Brazil, Colombia, Uruguay, and the FRG are "clear proof of Argentina's willingness to cooperate with all countries in the field of nuclear energy under the principles of mutual respect and equal rights."

According to a report made by the CNEA in Buenos Aires, Castro Madero included the above statements in a speech he delivered on behalf of Argentina at the 17th IAEA general conference being held in Vienna.

MILITARY SOURCES PLAY DOWN ARMY MANEUVERS

PY141343 Paris AFP in Spanish 2136 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Oct (AFP) -- Military sources have played down troop movements of the IV and V Corps in the central-western and southern regions, terming them normal. They are only final training exercises, the sources stated.

These two corps have been deployed in the Patagonia and the southern mountain regions on the border with Chile, the country with which Argentina is entangled in a territorial conflict over the sovereignty of several islands and a vast maritime area in the southern Beagle Channel.

POLICE EXPERTS SEARCH FOR ALLEGED GUERRILLAS

PY141448 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1235 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Excerpts] San Miguel, Tucuman, 14 Oct (DYN) -- It has been learned from reliable sources that over 50 police experts in antiguerrilla warfare are headed this morning by mule to the Anca Juli area -- located in the Calchaqies valley -- to carry out a dragnet operation to search for 35 persons dressed in military uniform and carrying rifles. They had painted slogans alluding to the "People's Revolutionary Army" [ERP] and "Montoneros."

The local police chief, Lieutenant Colonel Manuel Guinazu, ordered the group, which belongs to the Tucuman police department's northern regional unit, to carry out this operation after talking with Federal Judge Rene Padilla, who was informed about the situation.

The appearance of these unidentified persons was discovered here yesterday afternoon through a telegram sent by the municipal office to the central post office which in turn informed the local police. The telegram reported that yesterday at noon, a group of approximately 35 men appeared in Anca Juli, located 139 km from San Miguel, Tucuman. The men, who were carrying rifles, painted subversive slogans on walls. It was reported that the group toured the streets of the town and that they chatted with the residents, promising that they would help them with medicines. The report adds that the group did not find any opposition, not even from the three policemen detached to this small town located in the Calchaquies valley.

It adds that the group that "invaded Anca Juli" later left the town and headed into the forest.

Dismiss Guerrilla Threat

PY151556 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1237 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Excerpt] San Miguel, Tucuman, 15 Oct (DYN) -- The Tucuman police chief has officially dismissed the possibility that guerrillas were responsible for the damage caused in the small town of Anca Juli. He said this after the arrival in Anca Juli of a group of police experts in antiguerrilla warfare.

A communique signed by Tucuman police chief Manuel Guinazu stated that unidentified people did in fact enter Anca Juli, 139 km from San Miguel, Tucuman. However, the communique said that "the local people did not witness the event because of the time at which it occured. Thus it was impossible to determine the number of intruders, their identity or whether they were carrying weapons."

MILITARY LEADERSHIP DENIES COUP RUMORS

PY141459 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] The military leadership has flatly denied news reports involving the Bolivian Armed Forces in conspiracies aimed at wiping out the democratic process in Bolivia. The Army and the Armed Forces commanders in chief, respectively, in brief statements to the press contested such reports, asserting that, as professionals, they are commited to professional activities alone. Major Generals Simon Sejas Tordoya and Alfredo Villaroel Barja talked to the press during a ceremony held to mark the anniversary of the founding of the Navy School.

After the ceremony ended, the Bolivian press requested concrete answers from the commanders in chief on the issues that concerned the citizenry, especially the workers. We are commited to our specific tasks and we are not engaged in politics, Alfredo Villaroel said bluntly. His colleague, Simon Sejas, also made a similar statement.

[Begin Sejas recording] I must tell you this. The discharge of comrades-in-arms for conspiratorial activities is the responsibility of the Interior Ministry. What I would like to clearly outline and stress is that the Army is fully dedicated to developing its professional skills as set forth in the Constitution. [end recording]

Sejas warned that there are no grounds for coup d'etat rumors in the Army. [Begin Sejas recording] In other words, in the Army there are no grounds for coups d'etat. We are fully commited to discharging our specific tasks as set forth by the Constitution. Besides, we are part of the democratic process. Therefore, we will support the democratic process that the country is going through. [end recording]

In response to journalists' questions about the country's political instability, Maj Gen Simon Sejas Tordoya said: [Begin recording] Concerning the Armed Forces in general and the Army in particular, there is no activity at all related to the rumors which are being consistently spread among the people. [end recording] Sejas stressed that they are only rumors that are spreading throughout the country, and he further reiterated: [Begin recording] [Sejas] They are just rumors. I want to reiterate again that the Army is solely commited to its everyday activities.

[Question] But concerning these people, will the appropriate measures be taken, General?

[Sejas] That is up to the Interior Ministry. They have been discharged from the Army because it was proved that they were involved in activities such as drug-trafficking and dubious deals which are known not only to the Bolivian people but also abroad. [end recording]

Finally Sejas denied that there has been any troop buildup in Cochabamba District.

The press also posed a few questions to the Armed Forces commander in chief. Maj Gen Alfredo Villaroel Barja's statement follows: [recorded passage indistinct]

NAVY COMMANDER ON UNITY WITHIN MILITARY JUNTA

PY141239 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Relay from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Text] Admiral Jose Toribio Merino, the Chilean Navy commander and member of the government junta, has stated that he has no intention of holding negotiations with Marxists. Admiral Merino made this statement at the end of a meeting that the government junta held with President Pinochet. He also reported that they studied several pending draft laws during the meeting.

[Begin recording] [Merino] Well, we had several pending draft laws we had to study since we had to arrive at an agreement on several points that we thought were ineffective. [interrupted by journalists]

[Question] Sir, what do you think about General Matthei's recent statement?

[Answer] What about it?

[Question] About the (?shortening) of political (?deadlines).

[Answer] Well, everyone is free to say what they want. I don't care what Matthei said because he can say whatever he wants, just as I can say whatever I want. Moreover, I have clear ideas regarding this issue. We follow what is established in the Constitution, but this does not mean that there may not be certain changes in the schedule; (?but this is basically) the schedule we will follow. [end recording]

Asked if he would sit at the negotiating table with the Marxists, Admiral Merino said: I will have no dealings with the Marxists. I know what they are like since I had to deal with them during my years as intendant of Valparaiso Province. If there is someone with whom one cannot hold negotiations or sit at the discussion table, it is with the Marxists.

The Navy commander also reasserted that there are no disagreements within the government junta.

Cabinet Reshuffle Rumored

PY141956 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] A last-minute report points out that it is quite possible that the economic team will be reshuffled at 1800 this afternoon.

We repeat that insistent rumors at La Moneda Palace talk about an imminent cabinet reshuffle which would allegedly take place at 1800 this afternoon.

It must also be pointed out that former Economy Minister (Manuel Martinez) met with President Augusto Pinochet. (Martinez), along with former Minister (Luis Escobar Cerda), drew up a report pointing out that the terms of the IMF agreement with Chile are unfavorable. (Manuel Martinez) confirmed that he had delivered this report to President Pinochet during the interview they held.

Reshuffle Rumors Denied

PY141[illegible]: Paris AFP in Spanish 2321 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, 14 Oct (AFP) -- It has been reported that Chilean President Augusto Pinochet today reassured Finance Minister Carlos Caceres, whose departure from the cabinet was persistently rumored in recent hours, that he has the president's confidence.

Caceres, who renogotiated the Chilean foreign debt with private banks in the United States, Europe, and Japan, has said: The president of the republic has reassured me of his confidence in my administration and thus the situation has been overcome.

Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa also denied reports about a possible cabinet reshuffle by noting that these reports are not true.

Jarpa said the new education minister, who will replace Monica Madariaga, who resigned last Tuesday, will be appointed next Monday.

Pinochet Makes Army Appointments

PY151930 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Report by the Army Command Public Relations Office]

[Text] The Army qualifications board has ended the second of a series of three meetings. At the end of the meeting, presided over by Captain General of the Chilean Army, President August Pinochet Ugarte, it was reported that the president of the republic has ordered the following regarding the corps of Army generals:

The following generals will retire since they have fulfilled the maximum statutory period to be in military activity; Major General Rafael Ortiz Navarro; Major General Patricio Torres Rojas; Major General Hector Orozco Sepulveda.

General Orozco Sepulveda and General Ortiz Navarro will be appointed to new posts soon; General Patricio Torres Rojas will continue to carry out his activities as executive president of the Chilean Copper Corporation, CODELCO.

The following are additional appointments:

Major General Osvaldo Hernandes Pedreros, who is at present commander in chief of the Second Army Division and general commander of the Santiago Army Garrison, has been appointed Army general inspector; Major General Enrique Valdes Puga, who is at present commander of the Military Institutes Command, has been appointed Army general chief of staff; Brigadier General Julio Fernandez Apiensa, who is at present director of the Army Logistics Command, will be appointed to another post by the president; Brigadier General Christian Ackernecht San Martin, who is at present commander of the Army Engineers Corps, has been appointed director of the Army Logistics Command; Brigadier General Rene Vidal Basauri, who is at present commander of the Army Logistics Support Command, has been appointed general commander of the Santiago Army Garrison; Brigadier General (Julio Jara Piccot), who is at present commander of the (?engineers) and military industries, will be appointed to another post soon.

Also, Brigadier General Sergio Badiola Broberg, who is at present general director of the sports and recreations department, has been appointed intendant of the Metropolitan Region; Brigadier General Manuel Cortes Jarpa, who is at present Army instructions director, has been appointed commander of the Army Logistics Command; Brigadier General Roberto Billard, who is at present acting Metropolitan Region intendant, has been appointed chief of the Chilean Military Mission in Washington, D.C.; Brigadier General (Gabriel Pizarro), who is at present deputy chief of staff of defense, will be assigned to another post; Brigadier General Julio Bravo Valdes, who is at present chief of the Chilean Military Mission in Washington D.C., has been appointed general director of the Sports and Recreations Directorate; Brigadier General Belarmino Lopez Navarro, who is at present deputy commander of the 6th Army Division, will be appointed to another post; Brigadier General Cesar Manrique Bravo, who is at present director of the National Mobilization Department, has been appointed deputy commander of the 6th Army Division; Brigadier General (Manuel Maza Sotomayor), who is at present deputy commander of the 3d Army Division, has been appointed director of the National Mobilization Department.

Those Army generals who are not included in the above list will continue to carry out their present duties. The new appointees shall take over their posts at a yet-to-be established date.

Additional appointments not included in this bulletin will be disclosed at the appropriate time.

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT ON INTERNATIONAL RESERVES

PY141327 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0245 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, 13 Oct (EFE) -- Chilean Central Bank President Hernan Errazuriz reported today that Chilean international reserves reached $1,881,000,000 by 30 September 1983, recording an increase for the fifth consecutive month.

The figure released by the Chilean Central Bank president confirms the increase recorded after the drop of more than $1 billion in international reserves during the first half of the year. According to the Central Bank president, estimates indicate that this loss will be reduced to $600 million by the end of the year.

Regarding the balance of payments, he said that the tendency is to maintain the surplus, adding that it will reach $1.2 billion by 31 December 1983.

On the domestic front, Errazuriz said that the Central Bank increased, beginning today, the credit lines for working capital by 3 billion pesos (some $40 million).

CARABINEROS REPORT THREE DEAD IN PROTEST DAY

PY141934 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] The Carabineros press office has officially reported that three persons were killed, four injured, and 18 arrested as a result of the violent incidents that took place last night in Santiago.

The three people who were killed have been identified as: (Raul Fernando Galves Diaz), a 23-year-old married worker who was shot at 843 Juanita Aguirre Street, located in the Pedro Aguirre Cerda neighborhood; (Pedro German Zamora Portillo), a 17-year-old student who died at the (?Crisostomo del Rio) hospital from multiple wounds after being shot during violent incidents.

He lived at 11012 [name indistinct] Street, in the La Alborada neighborhood in the La Florida District. The third fatality has been identified as (Rene Enrique Fadul Pino), a 19-year-old [word indistinct] worker, who lived at 320 John Kennedy Street, in the La Alborada neighborhood of the La Florida District. He was taken to the hospital by his mother, (Yolanda Pino Sosa), but he died despite the efforts made by the doctors.

The Carabineros also reported that there were four persons injured and that the most critically wounded of the four was identified as 23-year-old (Hector Gonzalez Caro) who was shot from a bus at the intersection of ConCon and Las Arenas Streets in the La Granja neighborhood. Carabineros added that (Claudio Escobar Pinochet), 12 years old; (Salvador Alberto Sierra Sanchez), 18 years old; and (Maria) [name indistinct], 16 years old, were slightly injured.

Carabineros noted that a total of 18 persons were arrested during the violent incidents that took place in Santiago last night. They added that three of them have been charged with damaging government property; three were arrested for violations of the state security law; and the other 12 for causing disorders.

Woman Dies From Wounds

FY142225 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Excerpt] (Silvia Orellana Pino), 23 years old, died at dawn today after holding on for 72 hours.

(Silvia Orellana), who was shot in the head last Tuesday, died at 0245 this morning in the intensive care unit of the Neurosurgery Institute where she was held.

She was shot in front of a group of apartments, No C in Santiago Mengual, Pudahuel, when a group of unidentified persons got out of a car and opened fire at her and other persons.

GOVERNMENT, OPPOSITION REACTIONS TO PROTEST

Secretary General Sees Less Violence

FY142336 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Relay from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpts] The government secretary general, Alfonso Marquez de la Plata, has reasserted that whoever is caught instigating violence will be banished. The government secretary general made this statement this morning at government house during a chat with journalists.

[Begin recording] [Marquez de la Plata] Well, as the government has repeatedly stated, over the past few nights, agitators have tried to instigate the same kind of violence of past decades. But we must note that violence has diminished in the past two nights in comparison with the protests staged last month. Unfortunately, there were three people killed last night.

This is, unfortunately, the high price we have to pay for violence. Moreover, the firm attitude that the government has adopted regarding agitators (?has helped) to diminish violent incidents.

As a result of the recent banishment of 40 persons, violence has diminished considerably. But the government will continue to apply a strong hand in dealing with agitators.

[Question] Is the situation now under control?

[Marquez de la Plata] The situation has always been under control.

[Question] Do you believe that the people are tired of violence, that violence has indeed decreased?

[Marquez de la Plata] Undoubtedly; first of all, these agitators get less and less support from the population. Before they were able to obtain some support from neighborhood residents, but now these people are more and more unwilling to cooperate with agitators because they see what all this leads up to. [end recording]

In addition, the government secretary general declined to comment about alleged cabinet changes.

Christian Democrats Want Investigation

PY142356 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Patricio Alwyn, acting president of the Christian Democrats, stated that his party has demanded that the government establish a commission which will investigate the acts of violence which have been taking place in the country and have resulted in many deaths.

Alwyn emphatically stated that the people have a right to know the truth about these events.

[Begin Alwyn recording] We Christian Democrats believe, and are sure that most Chileans agree with us, that the people have the right to know the truth. [end recording]

Alwyn then pointed out that the government is trying to get out of investigating these incidents. [Begin Alwyn recording] Unfortunately, the government, so far has not shown any desire to clarify the truth of these incidents. It rather prefers the easy solution of applying transitory resolution No 24, provided by the current Constitution, and banishing more than 32 persons to various areas of the country, charging them with instigating or carrying out acts of violence. Through this administrative procedure, it avoids investigating the truth of the events. [end recording]

Among other issues, Patricio Alwyn was asked about the interruption of the dialogue between the Democratic Alliance [AD] and the government. In this regard, he pointed out that they had attended the dialogue because they advocate peace and because they thought that dialogue would be the adequate path for a return to a true democracy. He was then asked whether Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa had deceived the AD, or whether he had failed in his attempt to fulfill the opposition party's proposals to seek a prompt path to democracy.

[Begin Alwyn recording] I would not say that he has deceived us. I personally appreciate him as a person and have a favorable image of his political life. Therefore, I believe that Minister Jarpa could have failed or could have deceived himself and, as a consequence, deceived the rest of the people. Let us hope that he still has time to make his original points of view prevail. [end recording]

Further on, answering a question put to him, Patricio Alwyn stated that there is no possibility of an alliance or political agreement with the Popular Democratic Movement.

PRELATE JUSTIFIES INTERRUPTION OF DIALOGUE

PY142212 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Santiago Archbishop Msgr Juan Francisco Fresno justified the fact that the opposition has interrupted the dialogue. He said that he agrees that some deadlines and dates must be set. Fresno made these statements when he was asked, at the FAO [Food and Agriculture Organization] office, about the fact that the Democratic Alliance (AD) interrupted the dialogue.

Msgr Fresno pointed out that no progress has been made in the dialogue for various reasons. [Begin Fresno recording] In one way I believe that the opposition's decision to interrupt the dialogue is justified. I hope that this will not mean a permanent interruption in the dialogue. The opposition wants some positive steps to be taken that will show that some progress has been made in their request for democracy. [end recording]

Msgr Fresno then pointed out that he personally hoped that definite steps will be taken. [Begin Fresno Recording] I am in favor of setting some deadlines and dates to show that we are effectively building the true democracy we all desire. [end recording]

Fresno was asked about the government's ultimatum to the AD regarding communism. In this regard, Fresno stated that the AD's position is clear. [Begin Fresno recording] The truth is that the government's position in that regard is quite definite and it is asking the AD, especially, to give an answer. The AD on its part has stated that in its declaration of principles it has given the government a good answer. I think that right from the beginning they have stated that they are not going to establish an alliance with the Communist Party. [end recording]

Fresno pointed out that some progress has been made in the peaceful demonstrations, but that the death of a member of the Carabineros and some young persons compels us to make a new effort to strive for peace.

The archbishop ended by stating that he is not the person entitled to call for the resumption of a dialogue, and that his task has been to contribute to the rapprochement, but that it is up to the government and the opposition to take the appropriate steps.

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN, JORDANIAN AMBASSADORS' CREDENTIALS -- President Augusto Pinochet has received the credentials of the new Australian and Jordanian ambassadors, Williams Kevin Flanagan and (Sameh el Faraj), respective. [Summary] [Santiago TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 22 Sep 83 p 5 PY]

AMBASSADOR TO LEBANON APPROVED -- The Lebanese Government has approved the appointment of Enrique Melkonian Cadi, as extraordinary and plenipotentiary Chilean ambassador to Lebanon. Melkonian is replacing Jorge Barriga Blanco, who will retire. [Excerpt] [Santiago TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 21 Sep 83 p 12-A PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER ON CONTADORA, UN DEBATES

PA142107 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Bogota -- Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo today said the fact that the Central American problem will be debated at the United Nations does not mean the Contadora Group will have to go into a recess. On the contrary, the Contadora Group will continue its regular functions, the minister said in reply to a question.

The Contadora Group countries -- Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela -- made a recommendation to Nicaragua, due to the fact that the subject was raised at the United Nations, since we felt this initiative could create a negative atmosphere for the negotiating process, Lloreda said. He added: They insisted on putting the subject before the UN, although they have said the debates will not start immediately. We hope this will not result in a deterioration of the situation or more tension in Central America. We are working with them to help them decide on the legal mechanisms that will enable them to reach an understanding. Debates at the United Nations or at the OAS could interfere with this process, Lloreda said. Nevertheless, he added, any country has the right to go to an international organization to air its problems; this is an indisputable right. However, when we were asked to give our opinion, we said what we thought was correct: that this type of debate at the United Nations or at the OAS, or at any other international forum could affect the atmosphere and environment we need to continue the negotiations, Lloreda noted.

Lloreda made this statement to the press after attending a regular meeting of the National Council on Economic and Social Policies, CONPES, which was held at the Narino House. At this meeting, the minister also commented on other important topics. For example, he said plans for the signing of an agreement between the EEC and the Andean Pact in Colombia is a tentative idea, still not definite, as important meetings between these two integration organizations are still pending. Lloreda also announced that there will be a summit of Bolivarian presidents in Colombia on 17 December, to commemorate another anniversary of Simon Bolivar's death.

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH GUERRILLAS IN MADRID

PM141112 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 9 Oct 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Colombian President Meets With M-19 Guerrilla Group in Madrid"]

[Excerpt] Colombian President Belisario Betancur and two representatives of that country's 19 April Movement [M-19] guerrilla group met in Madrid at 0100 on Saturday morning. The meeting ended without specific agreements, according to sources in the Colombian guerrilla group. The meeting, which lasted about 2 hours and took place at a private house in the Spanish capital, had been arranged weeks ago through an envoy of Belisario Betancur to Cuba, from where the M-19 representatives traveled to Madrid on Friday morning.

Although details of the dialogue were not known at press time, Colombian sources told EL PAIS that it formed part of the attempts at an overall pacification in the Caribbean made by the Bogota regime.

Betancur, who on his accession to power decreed a general amnesty for the guerrilla group if it laid down its arms, has allegedly attempted to persuade Fidel Castro and the Nicaraguan Government to abandon their support for the Colombian M-19 within the framework of the process of negotiation in the area. In turn, Betancur himself, and the Contadora Group, of which he is to some extent the leader, would press for Cuba's inclusion in the negotiation on Central America and the Caribbean.

COMMUNISTS SEEK FARC-GOVERNMENT TALKS

PA151507 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Bogota -- The Communist Party of Colombia has asked the government to begin a dialogue with the so-called Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, within the framework of the peace talks it is holding with other guerrilla organizations, especially with the M-19 [19 April Movement]. In a statement this afternoon, the Communist Party also asked for a truce in the Armed Forces' military operations against the FARC in several parts of the country.

6TH BRIGADE CHIEF REPORTS FARC REBELS KILLED

PA141339 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Ibague -- In the past few hours, two members of the self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, a subversive group, were killed by units of the 6th Brigade during a clash near the village of Rovira.

Colonel Armando Cifuentes, chief of the 6th Brigade, told Super Noticias that during the clash the rebels Jorge Arturo Padilla, alias Victorino, and Victor Eslaba Jimenez, alias Hector, were killed. The two were armed [words indistinct] FARC propaganda. The clash took place at the place known as (Pirago) on the banks of the Manso River, in (Copon de Herradura), Tolima Department.

BOMB DEFUSED AT VENEZUELAN CONSULATE IN MEDELLIN

PA141810 Paris AFP in Spanish 1558 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Medellin, Colombia, 14 Oct (AFP) -- Today's police defused a very powerful bomb planted by unidentified individuals in one of the windows of the Venezuelan Consulate in Medellin. The dynamite bomb was discovered by the consulate secretary, who immediately notified the Secret Police (F-2). Secret Police anti-explosive experts deactivated the bomb.

Authorities Seek Those Responsible

PA160238 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Medellin -- Secret Service teams in Medellin, capital of Antioquia Department, are conducting a special operation to locate suspected members of the guerrilla group that has placed several powerful bombs throughout the city of Las Flores during the past 30 hours.

One of the bombs exploded, while another was deactivated by members of the F-2 bomb squad. An employee of the Venezuelan Consulate discovered a bomb yesterday containing 3 kg of dynamite. Fortunately, no one was injured, as miraculously the bomb failed to explode. In addition, at dawn today, a bomb of medium-intensity exploded during a police inspection of the Guayabal neighborhood, damaging buildings and injuring one person.

EDITORIAL PRAISES ANTI-MARXIST DEMOCRACY

PY112116 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 10 Oct 83 p 10

[Editorial: "The Bulwark Against Communism"]

[Text] A few days ago in our country James Thyden, director of the U.S. Office for Human Rights Affairs, stated that "the most effective bulwark against communism is the respect of human rights and the practice of democracy." He added that for this reason "we have been trying to stress the fact that abuse of political and human rights, far from deterring Marxist penetration, can lead to the search of extremist solutions."

These are fundamental truths which, said by a member of President Reagan's administration, should lead us to admit that essentially the current administration has not changed its defense of human rights policy. This has become very clear because most intellectuals, political leaders, and a large number of voters of the great northern nation have become aware of the fact that authoritarian regimes which are constantly violating the fundamental freedoms and dignities of man, instead of being enemies of communism, are its best potential allies.

This is so because, while calling themselves democrats and using apparent republican methods, these authoritarian regimes fall into the same practice of violence and repression which characterizes the totalitarian regimes. Consequently, these regimes provoke, among their own people, a distrust of democracy, because in the name of democracy they impose laws restricting freedom, curb civil liberties, and set up systems of police persecution against those who dissent or are considered enemies. These procedures are at variance with tolerance, with laws, and with the free play of ideas and political parties which enhance democracy; they are used by the Marxists not only to deny the value of a representative democracy but also to accuse the U.S. Government of being an accomplice of antidemocratic governments and of violators of human rights.

An authentic democracy is very important. We will not deceive anyone with nor will we gain anything from feigning democracy when in practice we do not show our willingness to implement truly democratic principles. We must convince ourselves that democracy is the strongest bulwark against communism. However, it must be an authentic democracy which, as opposed to the systems which daily violate man's dignity, gives irrefutable proof of an effective respect for human rights. The following question should be borne in mind: Who would leave a country where freedom prevails, the safety of the people is guaranteed, the law is applied to all people, and where one is not afraid of expressing one's views let alone of suffering torture, restrictions of freedom, and assaults? Obviously, it will be very difficult, probably impossible, for communism to recruit allies in a democratic system. A categorical example of this system is the United States of America.

BRIEFS

FINNISH AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- (Perka J. Korvenhaimo), the new Finnish ambassador to Paraguay, presented his credentials to President Alfredo Stroessner during a ceremony held in the Independence Room of Government House this morning. [Summary] [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 20 Sep 83 p 8 PY]

PERUVIAN PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM U.S.

PY151448 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] In remarks to the press on returning from the United States, Prime Minister Fernando Schwalb stated that Peru has a solid image of prestige in the world.

[Begin Schwalb recording] I have, with great satisfaction, verified that Peru's good democratic image is being maintained intact abroad. Peru's efforts to fulfill its international obligations in order to organize its public financing are very appreciated. The unchangeable decision to maintain the democratic regime and the freedoms won by the Peruvian people in 1980 are also appreciated. [end recording]

Schwalb also said that Peru has not implemented any kind of boycott against Cuba. He said that Cuba's decision to support Bermuda and not Peru is due to Cuba's aspiration to obtain a seat in the UN Security Council, and that it is not a maneuver against our country. The Peruvian prime minister termed this position of the Cuban Government a decision to adhere to the aspirations of a nation located within the Caribbean orbit. Schwalb explained that this support for Bermuda constitutes an (?understandable) decision, because Cuba has interests in the Caribbean zone that it wants to maintain.

MINISTER DENOUNCES POLITICAL NATURE OF STRIKES

PY151551 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Interior Minister Luis Percovich Roca has denounced the escalation of the political-union actions in cities such as Lima and Arequipa, where the agitators are using university students, workers, and high school students to create a climate of chaos and violence.

[Begin Percovich recording] I want to corroborate the remarks made by the labor minister to the effect that the latest strike movements have political connotations. These movements seek to create a climate of agitation in cities such as Lima and Arequipa, where the agitators are using university and some high school students. I am making this denunciation because in Arequipa, where violent actions have taken place, 90 percent of the persons injured and detained are students. As a result of yesterday's acts of violence and disorder in Lima, several persons were detained, 50 percent of whom are students. In view of this situation, I want to urge all parents to watch carefully and to impose effective authority over their children, and to prevent them from participating in violent street actions which could bring about sad consequences, which we are trying to prevent as much as possible. The police forces have strict orders to proceed within the framework of the Constitution and of the laws, to proceed with maximum respect and common sense, but also with energy, to prevent acts of violence which may endanger the lives of the citizens and public and private property. [end recording]

'SUBVERSIVES' KILL YOUNG COUPLE IN LA MAR PROVINCE

PY151758 Paris AFP in Spanish 2119 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Lima, 14 Oct (AFP) -- The political-military command of the Ayacucho emergency zone today reported that a Peruvian couple which had refused to cooperate with subversive elements of the Shining Path extremist group was murdered a few days ago in Kolinares. With these two victims, the number of persons killed in a single day by subversives mounted to nine in the La Mar Province.

MINISTER: NO OIL TO NICARAGUA UNTIL DEBT PAID

PA161950 Paris AFP in Spanish 0302 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 15 Oct (AFP) -- Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Jose Moreno today announced that Nicaragua's failure to pay its oil bill will be studied by Mexico and Venezuela, and noted that his country "will not supply crude to Managua as long as it does not pay its debt." Moreno arrived in this capital yesterday to discuss topics of mutual interest with his Mexican counterpart, particularly the "San Jose Pact," in which Mexico and Venezuela agreed to supply oil to Central America and the Caribbean at more advantageous terms than those existing on the world market.

Meanwhile, two ranking Nicaraguan officials reportedly arrived this afternoon to request that the "San Jose Pact" be maintained, according to diplomatic sources and a Mexican evening newspaper.

MINISTER DENIES TROOPS TO BE TRAINED IN HONDURAS

PA130430 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0117 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Caracas, 12 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- Defense Minister General Humberto Alcalde today rejected reports of alleged plans to train Venezuelan troops in counterinsurgency techniques in Honduras.

Reports from Tegucigalpa indicated today that General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, Honduran Armed Forces commander, said that U.S. soldiers would be in charge of conducting training in counterinsurgency tactics for Honduran troops and for troops from Peru and Venezuela. "The Armed Forces do not plan to send troops for traning anywhere outside our national territory," the minister told newsmen.

HAVANA NOTES REJECTION OF FEDECAMARAS DEMANDS

PA131947 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] The Venezuelan parties Movement toward Socialism and Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] have expressed their support of the Luis Herrera Campins government in its confrontation with the businessmen who are demanding preferential dollars for the payment of their foreign debt. Deputy Teodoro Petkoff, presidential candidate of these two political groups, criticized Sunday's statement by businessmen's leader Adan Celis, who said the country's political stability will be in danger if the government does not grant the preferential dollars to pay the $10-billion private foreign debt.

The MIR directorate stressed that Herrera Campins should not accept threats or blackmail from FEDECAMARAS [Venezuelan Federation of Associations and Chambers of Commerce and Industry], the top business organization.

The harangue by Adan Celis, which analysts described as having a clearly conspiratorial character, was firmly rejected by the Venezuelan president, while COPEI presidential candidate Rafael Caldera reiterated his support for the businessmen.

GOVERNMENT TELLS NICARAGUA TO HIRE OWN TANKERS

FL141155 Santo Domingo Radio Earth in English 0200 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico -- The Mexican Government today advised Nicaragua that from now in the Nicaraguan Government should hire or send their own oil tankers to pick up crude oil destined to that Central American country. Mexico made this decision after having considered the threat of the anti-Sandinist forces of shooting [as received] oil tankers transporting oil to Nicaragua. [Words indistinct] to Central America as has been our agreement, including the 7,500 barrels per day shipped to Nicaragua, but we cannot expose the Mexican fleet, said Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs Ricardo Valero.

CUBAN, NICARAGUAN ENVOYS COMMENT ON GROUP OF 77

FL170100 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1820 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The establishment of a new world economic order will be one of Mexico's hardest fights in its capacity as president of the Group of 77, said Cuban Ambassador to Mexico Fernando Lopez Muino. Lopez Muino insisted, however, that the establishment of a new world economic order with justice and fairness will not depend solely on the kind of fight Mexico will wage, but on the receptiveness of industrialized nations. We Third World nations, he added, must make the effort to have developed nations understand, once and for all, that if they fail to give us breathing room, we will, in the not too distant future, be in no position to purchase from them. Lopez Muino praised the efforts of Mexican Ambassador Porfirio Munoz Ledo, who a few days ago assumed the presidency of the Group of 77, thus ensuring that developing countries will be well represented.

Nicaraguan Ambassador to Mexico Mauricio Cuadra Schultz said Latin American will be well represented in the person of Ambassador Munoz Ledo because Mexico has always been known for its defense of the interests of weaker countries.

CUBAN MINISTER TORRALBA ARRIVES ON VISIT

FL142200 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2100 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Cuban Government's Sugar Industry Minister Diocles Torralba arrived here on an official visit on 10 October to prepare, together with Mexican authorities, a program aimed at increasing the production of sugar in the two countries. The Mexican Sugar State Enterprise, S.A., has indicated in a communique that the presence of the Cuban official accompanied by a delegation will strengthen the agreement on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation signed by the two nations in 1979. The document indicates that such exchange has made it possible for Mexico to continue the recovery of the sugar agroindustry, and has already had good results in the 1982-83 harvest with a production of 2.9 million tons, which is considered to be one of the highest in recent years.

The document adds that the Cuban minister is here principally to give his assistance in a program aimed at improving efficiency at the Providencia in Sinaloa (in the northern part of the country), and the San Gabriel and San Pedro (in the state of Veracruz on the Gulf of Mexico) sugar mills. Likewise, the Cuban delegation will participate in a meeting at the San Francisco sugar mill in the western state of Jalisco to examine the production of sugar.

OFFICIALS ON C. A. DEBATE AT UN, CONTADORA EFFORT

Illueca Expresses Contadora View

PA150258 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Dr Jorge Illueca, Panamanian vice president and current president of the UN's 38th General Assembly, returned to Panama this afternoon. The commercial flight arrived in Omar Torrijos International Airport where Dr Illueca was welcomed by Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega and Foreign Ministry and protocol officials.

When asked if he would resign his post as vice president of the Republic, Illueca answered: [Begin recording] [Illueca] As I have said before, the two positions are not incompatible.

[Unidentified newsman] Dr Illueca, do you think the fact that the Central American problems is to be discussed in the United Nations will affect the Contadora Group's talks?

[Illueca] The Contadora foreign ministers have expressed their views on this already, that is Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega, Mexican Foreign Secretary Sepulveda, Colombian Foreign Minister Lloreda Caicedo, and Venezuelan Foreign Minister Zambrano Velasco. They have said that Contadora cannot be affected by any other international effort. [end recording]

Ortega on Need for Secure Borders

PA141553 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Interview with Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega, by Televisora Nacional reporter Ivan Zurita; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Ortega] The Contadora Group is concerned over the increase of the warlike situation on the borders -- particularly the Nicaraguan borders with Costa Rica and Honduras. There is a need to have secure borders and, in view of this need, the countries must have the will to solve these problems. Other countries that are not part of Central America can cooperate in this.

The Contadora Group is studying the immediate possibility of reactivating a mechanism such as the observers commission. This commission would visit the borders and seek ways for the countries to accept Contadora Group mediation. This would be the first step toward other agreements that Contadora must develop.

We must work so that negotiated solutions to achieve peace can be based on secure borders and the assurance that there will be no aggression by one country against another. Unfortunately, such attacks are currently taking place.

Contadora's plans include a meeting of experts and technicians to prepare a technical report on verification and control, and another meeting with the 20 ambassadors that the countries in the region have in each other's capitals. This will serve not only to promote what has been achieved so far by Contadora -- which is a lot -- but also to achieve even easier and quicker agreements for peace in Central America.

[Zurita] Mr Minister, one last question. Don't you think these warlike activities are being carried out faster than the Contadora Group's peace efforts?

[Ortega] If Contadora does not have the ability to carry out an effective and fruitful role, the warlike activity will surpass the peace efforts. The next step to achieve peace is detente; unfortunately, this has not been achieved. Nevertheless, we have hope and optimism that this will be solved. I would say that the most important aspect of Contadora's efforts is the document that has just been approved. It is the desire of each of the five countries to reach specific agreements. If this decision prevails, and if Contadora has the aggressiveness, initiative, and sustained effort to consolidate its steps, I believe in this same measure we would be seeking agreements and getting the parties to sit at the negotiating table. In fact, the five countries asked Contadora 2 days ago to reactivate the mechanisms of meeting and consultation between the five Central America countries and the four Contadora Group countries. This must become a reality in the short term; next week there will be direct contacts between the four Contadora Group ministers concerning these pending meetings.

Fears Regionalization of C. A. Crisis

PA150027 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 14 Oct 83 pp 1, 24

[Article by Euclides M. Corro R.]

[Text] Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega Duran revealed yesterday during an exclusive interview with CRITICA that he fears the Central American conflict could undergo a regionalization and involve neighboring countries such as Panama and Costa Rica.

Foreign Ministers Meeting

Ortega said that the Contadora Group foreign ministers will meet in Panama next weekend and that the ambassadors representing the Central American nations at the United Nations and the Organization of American States will participate [in that meeting].

Objectives Document

The foreign minister said that at that meeting, the foreign ministers of the region will sign the "objectives" document, and the Contadora Group will act as witnesses. This, he said, will permit work on additional activities aimed at stopping armed border confrontations in those countries, a situation that is obstructing the signing of Central American peace treaties.

Great Danger

The Panamanian foreign minister, who has just returned from a visit to the United States and Spain, said that "Panama and the Contadora Group are concerned about Nicaragua's inclusion of the Central American situation in UN debates, since this could weaken the authority of the Venezuelan, Mexican, Colombian, and Panamanian effort." He added that "this situation, instead of favoring a suitable climate for detente, would produce a greater controversy among the Central American countries."

Joint Efforts

Ortega appealed to the common sense and intelligence of the Central American governments and other governments of the world so that even if the case is debated in the United Nations, the result will be a resolution supporting the area's peace initiative. Ortega concluded by saying that united efforts by all concerned are necessary to secure an immediate peace.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT MONGE INTERVIEWED ON CENTRAL AMERICA

FL152240 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1830 GMT 15 Oct 83

[By special NOTIMEX correspondent Mario Luis Altuzar]

[Text] San Jose, 15 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge said here today that the efforts of the Contadora Group have lessened the chances of a war in Central America, but he conceded that his government cannot control the anti-Sandinists operating from his country.

We have been able to discover and stop some of the actions of their (the Sandinists) opposition, but they must understand that there is very little we can do with just 500 men watching over the border, Monge told NOTIMEX just 48 hours prior to his trip to Mexico, where he will meet with his counterpart Miguel de la Madrid.

He also acknowledged that the efforts of the Contadora Group have succeeded in averting the danger of a war between Honduras and Nicaragua. He asserted that his country's neutrality refers to military aspects and not to ideological confrontation. He described the threats of the counterrevolutionaries against Mexican oil tankers carrying oil to Nicaragua as unfortunate.

In Mexico I am certain to find the same affection that I cultivated over many years. I hope to meet with a receptive, open, and generous attitude -- as has always been the case with Mexico -- in order to strengthen the historic custom of communications between our two nations and work out the strongest possible agreement regarding the problems of Central America and the Caribbean, he asserted.

Concerning the internal situation in his administration, he assured NOTIMEX that the differences between him and his foreign minister, Fernando Volio, are only differences in style. But he noted that there is zeal and rivalry within his cabinet, which is typically human but not harmful.

The more outstanding portions of his interview were as follows:

NOTIMEX: During your upcoming visit to Mexico, what do you expect to find in the country you lived in between 1953 and 1958, and what changes do you expect to see?

Monge: I realize that Mexico is confronting very serious economic, financial, and social problems. It is experiencing a difficult situation. But I am confident of the ability of President De la Madrid's administration to establish policies leading to recovery. As a matter of fact, I have received reports that it is already showing positive signs in that direction.

As for the rest, I return to Mexico confident that I will find the same affection that I cultivated over many years. I am also confident that my friends in Mexico will be very happy and satisfied with my visit there as president of Costa Rica.

I hope to meet with a receptive, open, and generous attitude -- as has always been the case with Mexico -- in order to strengthen the historic custom of communication between our two nations and work out the closest possible agreement concerning the problems of Central America and the Caribbean.

NOTIMEX: You just mentioned the need to work out closer agreement between Mexico and Costa Rica concerning Central America, but all or practically all press reports in the recent past indicate existing contradictions between your administration's views and that of Mexico and the Contadora Group. As a matter of fact, we can recall some specific instances. In Oslo, you told the secretary general of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, Fidel Velazquez, that Mexico is becoming isolated from Central America. In addition, when Foreign Minister Volio visited his Mexican colleague, Bernardo Sepulveda, last February it was noted that the usual joint communique was not signed. Moreover, Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid has just declared that he opposes the use of Central American countries as bases for attacking neighboring countries.

Monge: Let us begin with the end of your question. I fully agree that a Central American country must not be used as a launching ground for attacks against a neighbor. I believe that this is occurring and I do not want to go into detail. Our position is very firm in this respect, that is, we will not offer territory for concrete actions of war against Nicaragua.

There is an internal conflict going on in Nicaragua and there are leaders who oppose the Managua government living in our territory. We have made it clear that the planes that have attacked Nicaraguan positions did not take off from our country. Moreover, we have done everything within our means to prevent the use of politicak asylum when actions of war against Nicaragua are involved. We have to respect political asylum because it is a revered institution in our country. We have confiscated weapons that were in the hands of the adversaries of the Managua government, and we have arrested militants of dissident Nicaraguan groups. With only 500 men guarding the border, it is impossible for us to do more. And if actions of war are carried out from here against Nicaragua, we oppose them; they do not have the permission, approval, or support of the republic's authorities.

If there have been any actions of war that we have not been able to discover or stop, then they (the Sandinists) must understand that with 500 men it is not easy to do so. If they have not been able to stop attacks against them with 15,000 men on the border, then we with 500...But, what must be made quite clear is the fact that Costa Rica does not loan its territory for actions of war against Nicaragua. It does offer political elbow room for the dissidents, thus respecting the Constitution and our tradition regarding the right to asylum, of which our country is very proud.

Regarding Fidel Velazquez, I expressed to him the feelings of the other countries that lie to the north of Nicaragua: Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala. The governments of these countries have informed me that they interpret Mexico's policy as hostile toward them. That is what I told Fidel Velazquez, and I said the same thing on another occasion to the Mexican ambassador to Costa Rica. Finally, regarding the joint communique, I would like to believe that there were certain inconvenient circumstances during our foreign minister's visit to Mexico. The right conditions were not set for clarifying the positions of Costa Rica and Mexico, but this must not be taken as a permanent stance in the relations between the two countries.

NOTIMEX: Some Costa Rican sectors have accused Foreign Minister Volio of not implementing the foreign policy that you have outlined for Nicaragua. In addition, it has been asserted that after having set up a meeting between yourself and the coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, it did not take place due to certain statements by the foreign minister.

Monge: There has been no recent proposal for a meeting between Commander Ortega Saavedra and myself. There was only a telephone conversation when the first bombings took place, and neither of the two parties expressed the idea of a meeting. Therefore, the information that certain statements by the foreign minister torpedoed a meeting between two neighbors is not correct. Between the foreign minister and myself there is a question, maybe of style, in our way of saying things, and this is a question of interpretation, an interpretation that does not permit a pinpointing of what is correct and what is not correct. We have openly supported the Contadora Group's negotiations. Some people say that Foreign Minister Volio has not supported these negotiations. But, from what I have read of his statements, he also supports the Contadora Group.

NOTIMEX: Then, there is no disagreement among the members of your cabinet regarding foreign policy?

Monge: No, there is no disagreement. There is much zeal and rivalry among the cabinet members; yes, that exists.

NOTIMEX: This zeal and rivalry, could it not compromise the policy of neutrality that you have announced?

Monge: We will officially proclaim the Statute of Neutrality on 17 November. Of course, and especially from the viewpoint of those who oppose the government, this zeal and rivalry can often receive unjust interpretations. Therefore, those who are not careful in this respect are giving the opposition vital weapons, because they allow this zeal and rivalry, which after all is human, to surface, and then it can be harmful.

NOTIMEX: Deputy Luis Ardon recently accused the Costa Rican vice minister of government of protecting the counterrevolutionaries...

Monge: Ardon has been insistent in this respect, together with other Marxist and Leninist sectors in the country, but it is not true. If we have not been able to discover and stop the actions of the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, it is not because we are involved with them. We are incapable of doing so in a rough and difficult area and with a small number of men to control the border.

NOTIMEX: What are the contents of the Statute of Neutrality? The international media have reported the presence of counterrevolutionaries in Costa Rica, and they have also reported Foreign Minister Volio's statements as contrary to that neutrality.

Monge: That is not correct. The question is that within the country there are people and groups that oppose the Statute of Neutrality and they have international links. The neutrality refers to armed conflicts, not to ideological confrontation. In the ideological aspect, we cannot be neutral, we definitely favor democracy and freedom. Now, if [ideological] confrontation degenerates into actions of violence, then Costa Rica, which has no army, has nothing to do in that field.

If the Nicaraguan exiles are here to defend their ideals by expressing their political disagreement with the Managua government, then we must firmly maintain the tradition of asylum in our country. But, if we discover them carrying out warlike actions, with weapons or transporting weapons, then we arrest them and kick them out. We have also brought some of them to trial. Well, it is neutrality in armed conflicts and nonneutrality in ideological confrontations. The people of Costa Rica would never forgive us if we were not neutral. The people firmly adhere to the ideals of democracy, and therefore we have to be militants in the defense of those ideals. But yes, there is degeneration toward armed conflict. However, not having an army, we can do nothing.

NOTIMEX: You mentioned recently, on opening the talks with the U.S. Bipartisan Commission, that the current situation being experienced in Central America could, maybe, only be comparable to 1856, when William Walker...

Monge: I was referring more to Costa Rica than Central America, but yes, there is a similarity, because Costa Rica has not had to face a war such as the current ongoing one in Central America since 1856, when William Walker's invasion took place. Of course, my statement cannot hide this fact, as it has to do with external factors within Central America.

NOTIMEX: What foreign factors are you referring to?

Monge: We all know that there are -- I do not know how many hundreds -- Cuban and Soviet military advisers in Nicaragua and that there are U.S. advisers and military actions in El Salvador and Honduras. This is no secret to anyone.

NOTIMEX: Within this framework, what is the Contadora Group's importance and what is the role being played by the Kissinger Commission?

Monge: The Contadora Group has had to struggle with the military aspects and with the dangers of a war between Honduras and Nicaragua. Therefore, it must be attributed with the merit of having removed the danger of that confrontation, which appeared to be imminent. The Contadora Group's negotiations, I believe have removed that danger, hopefully definitively.

The Contadora Group has also taken up the concern that we have expressed on several occasions regarding the fact that within the Central American crisis there are not only military and security matters but there is also a backdrop of economic and social factors that have not been appropriately attended to. I know that in several of its documents the Contadora Group has indicated the need of attending to the negative economic and social factors that are the origin of the serious crisis that is affecting Central America. The Contadora Group has brought this matter up, but we brought it up before the Contadora Group.

Regarding the U.S. Bipartisan Commission, we have had a very positive reaction from some of its members regarding the fact that the economic and social factors must be faced effectively, because if only the military aspects are undertaken then the Central American crisis will not be resolved.

NOTIMEX: Before departing for El Salvador, Kissinger stated that he supports the determination of the United States to send naval forces to Nicaraguan waters, but the Contadora Group maintains the position that the Central American crisis does not have roots in the East-West confrontation.

Monge: I do not know whether the Contadora Group maintains that the crisis only has economic and social roots, but then of course, the Contadora Group cannot support the naval maneuvers that are being carried out, and it seems that they are going to be carried out for several more months in the Central American area.

We have said that we do not make a profound studies of all these matters military in nature because Costa Rica does not attend these kinds of meetings or participate in any of these things. But we have said, or we have declared, that these maneuvers do not contribute toward establishing a climate leading to the pacification of the region.

NOTIMEX: In your opinion, what is the solution to the Central American conflict?

Monge: That is certainly difficult. We have been proposing the thesis -- apparently too naive and much too idealistic -- that the only sure road to pacify Central America would be to combine all the positive and democratic factors from political parties, trade unions, and from the armed forces itself with the objective of establishing institutions -- adapted to each of the countries of the region -- which would encourage participation, respect for human rights, and changes to make our societies more equitable and just.

If that great alliance cannot be achieved, the pacification of Central America will not be possible, because without it there will be no guarantees of the aspirations for freedom and justice of Central American nations.

NOTIMEX: Up to what point does Costa Rica agree with Mexico on the call for a new world economic order? President Miguel de la Madrid has just proposed the thesis of Latin American trade integration.

Monge: Ever since Mexico proposed the idea of a new world economic order and sponsored a resolution to that effect in the United Nations, Costa Rica has supported that initiative. Furthermore, I just recently expressed that support in my speech before the U.S. trade union convention.

NOTIMEX: Will you be making any concrete proposals to President Miguel de la Madrid?

Monge: I will be making many concrete proposals to him, but it would not be proper to announce them before I speak with him.

REBELS SECURE MONGE MEDIATION IN TALKS WITH STONE

PA160156 Paris AFP in Spanish 2226 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] San Jose, 15 Oct (AFP) -- It was reported here today that the Salvadoran guerrillas have asked Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge to mediate in efforts to renew the dialgue with U.S. roving Ambassador Richard Stone.

According to Costa Rican papers, the request was made last Thursday by Jorge Villacorta, the rebels' representative in San Jose. Monge is said to have accepted the mission.

The morning newspaper LA NACION added that there have been no indications as to when the president will contact the U.S. authorities to inform them of the Salvadoran request.

EL SALVADOR

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON KISSINGER COMMISSION TALKS

Mission Called 'Difficult'

PA141253 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 13 Oct 83 p 7

[Editorial: "Kissinger Commission Study Tour"]

[Text] The special commission appointed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and headed by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has arrived in our country. The declared objective of the Kissinger Commission is to study first hand the current situation of the Central American countries. It is said that President Reagan will decide on a long-term U.S. policy for Central America based on the report he will receive from the commission.

Therefore, the Kissinger Commission is not coming to negotiate but to study. The importance of the commission is evident from its members, among them Jeane Kirkpatrick and the majority leader of the House of Representatives. This Central American mission is proably the most difficult task that Kissinger has undertaken.

ANEP President on Visit

PA151609 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 14 Oct 83 pp 1, 50

[Excerpts] "El Salvador will definitely not be able to progress with limited credit, or credit subject to low payments and high interest rates, because we cannot continue incurring more debts."

"We need massive financing, technology, and the assumption of an active role in the world market," said Conrado Lopez Andreu, president of the National Association of Private Enterprise, ANEP, and member of the Economic Development and Work Commission [Comision de Trabajo y Desarrollo Economico] that met with the U.S. Bipartisan Commission headed by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Lopez Andreu said: "Although the commission did not come here to give immediate replies, since President Reagan must first receive the commission's report, it is important that we maintain close ties in order to continue the talks and present specific plans that we didn't have at hand. This should be our task from now on -- to develop short- and long-term plans for the benefit of El Salvador."

"We told the commission that El Salvador already has an infrastructure that permits certain types of investments which could be implemented immediately. This infrastructure includes highways, sufficient electricity, one of the most modern ports in the Pacific, a modern airport, and above all a manpower supply that can quickly adapt to any technical advancement in the production or processing of products here in El Salvador.

ANEP Director Views Talks

PA151633 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 14 Oct 83 pp 3, 27

[Text] "In emphasizing what is known as 'human rights,' I feel that the real problems regarding our economic situation, which also affect the country's political and social situation, were not given the attention they deserved by the members of the commission," said Juan Vicente Maldonado.

Commenting on the recent visit by Henry Kissinger, heading the U.S. Bipartisan Commission on Central America, Maldonado, executive director of the National Association of Private Enterprise, ANEP, added that our country must overcome the current situation by generating income and employment, in order to increase the gross national product (GNP).

"It is my impression, from talks held last night (Wednesday) with members of the Bipartisan Commission, that discussions were, unfortunately, centered on the human rights problems and the recent wave of violence, dissapearances, and murders in the country," Maldonado said.

"We hope there will be a balance of opinion within the commission. We urged the commission to take into account the fact that there are 4 million inhabitants in El Salvador," Maldonado added.

"We also stressed that of this number, the groups or people involved in creating violence are an absolute minority, while the overwhelming majority of people seek peace, work, and a better future for themselves and their children."

Maldonado added: "We think the commission got our message, and that Kissinger -- who is very broadminded -- will be able to understand this. Unfortunately, the commission has focused on the human rights problem and has directly related this issue to the aid El Salvador needs right now. However, the program that will supposedly be submitted to President Reagan is a long-term program, to be implemented in the future."

"In this sense, we hope that there will be a balance of opinions, and that events in Central America and El Salvador will enable the commission to give a better analysis of our situation," he added.

Maldonado continued: "We are optimistic. For this reason, we gave it (the commission) a study in which we strongly emphasized the importance of generating jobs and income in El Salvador."

"Our country must overcome the present situation by generating more income and jobs, and by increasing the country's GNP. In order to achieve this, we must consider the following elements: 1. Capital 2. Market 3. Business Capacity 4. Labor Capacity. Among these necessary factors, we already have the last two -- business and labor capacity. In these two fields, our country is considered one of the best in the world. We are lacking only in the fields of capital and market."

"As for market, Reagan's Caribbean Basin Initiative has brought new hopes, but when it comes to funds, an adequate flow has not been planned in El Salvador for the next 5, 6, or 10 years," Maldonado concluded.

'Secrecy' Surrounding Visit Criticized

PA151617 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Station commentary: "Foreign Officials' Secrecy"]

[Text] The visit by Dr Kissinger and his retinue to the country this week revealed once more the inaccessibility of visiting officials to the national press. It was very difficult to approach them becuase of the strict security measures adopted. These measures denied the Salvadoran people the timely information to which they are entitled. The people must learn the results of this visit.

Although it is true that some press conferences were held, the many questions asked could not be answered, and such rigid attitudes make the people themselves wonder about the real situation and whether such press conferences are beneficial or ineffective.

When high-level foreign delegations, such as that headed by Dr Kissinger, arrive in the country, Salvadoran officials are accosted by our newsmen and appear to be more accessible, although they answer evasively, so ultimately the effect is the same -- little information can be learned.

Therefore, it is necessary to correct these irregularities and give our press its due, because newspapers, radio and television newscasts, and editors must all have access to the truth. Otherwise the citizens will never be able to form an opinion based on reality as opposed to speculation.

This secrecy or silence on the part of officials, both national and foreign, although less true of the latter, causes rumors, and we all know that such rumors can be very harmful becuase they create confusion rather than correct perceptions.

It is to be hoped that in the future such events will be a little more flexible and that the Salvadoran press will have access to the visitors in order to receive answers to their questions and learn the truth.

Farabundo Marti on Visit

PA141257 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] During the Vietnam War, Henry Kissinger was depicted in New York newspaper cartoons as having wings, while his eye was set on the sight of a machinegune. Today, on the eve of a regional war, this warmongering individual comes to our Central American homeland talking about democracy, at the same time thst he is bringing guns.

Mr Kissinger is well aware of the 40,000 dead in our country, of the 50,000 people missing in Guatemala, and of the 2 million undernourished Hondurans. This economics expert is well aware that the only economic base of Yankee imperialism in Central America is the voracious oligarchy, the same oligarchy of the death squads [passage indistinct].

On 8 June, during a National Security Council meeting, a plan for Central America was approved comprising the following points:

1. Increase military aid for Yankee allies in Central America by 40 percent.

2. Prepare military installations in Honduras for possible use by U.S. military personnel in the event of a crisis in the region.

3. Implement a plan with the participation of the CIA to allow Salvadoran troops the use of Honduran bases in their attacks against the guerrillas.

4. Immediately improve the level of military preparedness of the Salvadoran dictatorship's army.

5. Continue covert operations against Nicargua and isolate the Sandinist government.

These plans have not remained on paper. This is Central America in the days of the lightning visits by Kissinger the warmongerer.

Venceremos Carries FMLN Statement

PA150420 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 15 Oct 83

[FMLN statement on Kissinger's visit to El Salvador]

[Text] Just before leaving our country, Mr Kissinger and other members of the so-called Bipartisan Commission of the U.S. Government made statements supporting the regime headed by Alvaro Magana, praising his efforts in the genocidal war being conducted against the Salvadoran people with abundant Yankee help, while at the same time tacitly condemning the criminal actions of the death squads.

In that respect, the Yankee commissioners made efforts to present the Reagan administration and themselves as being unaware of the activities of these squads.

Concerning the visit and activities of the so-called Bipartisan Commission, the FMLN states its position as follows:

1. The commission, headed by Henry Kissinger, was created to give the U.S. people and world public opinion the impression that the Reagan administration is seeking a solution to the war through humanitarian and civilized means. Reagan needs this image in his 1984 reelection campaign. He needs, that is, to deceive the U.S. people, who according to every poll taken are overwhelmingly opposed to his aggressive interventionist policy Central America, and particularly toward El Salvador. Reagan's true position toward our country is to intensify the war and genocide against the Salvadoran people, who have already suffered 50,000 casualties, seeking unsuccessfully the military defeat of the people's revolutionary vanguard, the FMLN. Only the traitor politicians of the corrupt high command of the Armed Forces and the ultrareactionary oligarchy, exploiters of the Salvadoran people, can lend themselves to such deceit, praising the activity of the Kissinger Commission. Our people can only expect more blood, the extension of the war and the blocking of dialogue and negotiation with the political committee from that commission and the Yankee regime.

2. We strongly reject the efforts of Henry Kissinger and other Reagan envoys to exonerate the U.S. of any responsibility for the actions of the death squads. All Salvadorans know that the so-called Anticommunist Secret Army (Maximiliano Martinez) Brigade and all similar groups are the same security corps and certain units of the Army trained and directed by Yankee military advisers and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. While our country is witness to daily abductions, disappearances, raids, and murders against popular sectors, never have the members or the leaders of the death squads been captured or their headquarters raided. The only punishment received by the death squads has been inflicted by the FMLN, as our guerrillas have cleansed large sectors of the country of the nefarious presence of these murderers. Their principal remaining forces in the capital and other big cities will be eliminated by the popular masses, allied with the revolution, when the U.S. imperialist puppet dictatorship is finally defeated. The hypocritical sanction against the death squads by the Reagan administration seeks to give the impression of its being a holy guardian of human life amidst the killing of thousands of persons among the defenseless civilian population carried out by its puppets in El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Lebanon, and so many other countries.

3. The tour of the so-called Bipartisan Commission through Central America and the tour of special envoy Richard Stone in Europe are only a deliberate distraction from the aggressive attitude of the Reagan administration against our peoples and also a maneuver to disguise the obstacle ordered by Washington, and it is part of the scandalous and hateful warmongering campaign launched by Reagan in the past few months, leading the world into an arms race and rapidly increasing the danger of nuclear war. Reagan does not care for human life. The world is facing a new Hitler who can lead mankind to an unpredictable disaster. Mankind must defeat Reagan to ensure peace. The Salvadoran people, headed by the FMLN and the FDR, are contributing to this cause, the cause of all peoples of the world.

ARMY RECOVERS OZATLAN, SUFFERS SIX CASUALTIES

PA152249 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Bulletin issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, in San Salvador on 15 October 1983]

[Text] Members of Detachment 4 have retaken Ozatlan village in Usulutan Department, which had been occupied by 200 terrorists for 8 hours. During the FMLN raid, normal life in the village was disrupted by the extremists' violence and looting. Members of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces], the (?ERM) [expansion unknown], and the ERP [People's Revolutionary Army] severely damaged the CEL [Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission] substation that supplied power to the area.

Five soldiers from Detachment 4 and the commander of the civil defense volunteer organization died while heroically defending the people's property from the terrorists' bullets. The numerical superiority of the insurgents was overwhelming. As usual, the guerrillas fled when reinforcements from Detachment 4 approached the town. The soldiers finally restored peace to Ozatlan and its residents.

FMLN FORCES OCCUPY SANTA CRUZ MICHAPA

PA150210 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] A new position has been taken by our Alejandro Solano Battalion in the Modesto Ramirez Central Front. Yesterday, 13 October, at 1630 our forces occupied the town of Santa Cruz Michapa, on the Pan American Highway, only 18 km east of San Salvador and 4 km from Cojutepeque.

This position was occupied after heavy fighting by units of the Alejandro Solano Battalion of our popular army in the Central Front, where we repelled a large force of paramilitary elements. Neither the six companies of Detachment 5 of Cojutepeque nor reinforcement troops from San Salvador have appeared at Santa Cruz Michapa yet.

After a few minutes of fighting, the town came under full control of our forces, who held a meeting with the residents. Onward fighters of the FMLN! Long live our politico-military campaign "Independence, Liberty, and Democracy for El Salvador!"

GUATEMALA

ARMY KILLS 50 GUERRILLAS NEAR MEXICAN BORDER

PA152223 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1726 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 15 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- A military source revealed today that Guatemalan Army troops killed 50 guerrillas in a confrontation in El Quiche Department, in the western part of the country, only a few kilometers from the Mexican border. The source added that the fighting took place on Thursday at a rebel camp southeast of the Ixcan River, some 5 km from the Mexican border.

The informat said that none of the insurgents could be identified, as they were carrying no documents.

In the camp, the Army found 7 .30 cal M-1 rifles, 6 12-gauge shotguns, 36 .22 cal rifles, 3 flares, 3 improvised rocket-launching tubes, and a large amount of ammunition of various calibers, according to the source. He added that the insurgents were "terrorizing the residents of neighboring towns, and extorting food and other goods from them."

The area in which the heavy fighting took place is a jungle region. No deaths or injuries have been reported among the Army troops.

Guatemalan authorities have said on various occasions that "there are guerrillas" in some of the national refugee camps on Mexican territory "who continuously stage incursions into the country." For their part, the refugees have reported incursions by Guatemalan Army troops into Mexico.

Since General Oscar Mejia Victores took power in a bloody coup on 8 August, 180 guerrillas have been killed in skirmishes, while the government security forces have admitted only 30 casualties.

In another quarter, the police reported today that four people have been kidnapped during the past 24 hours in various parts of the capital. This brings the number of people kidnapped during the past 2 months to over 50.

The police also reported that some of their men deactivated a powerful bomb last night. The device, which contained 10 sticks of dynamite, was believed to have been placed in Zone 11, in the southern part of the city, by leftist guerrillas.

HONDURAS

PREPARATIONS FOR, REACTIONS TO KISSINGER VISIT

Background Report Drafted

PA141457 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Everything is ready in Honduras to receive the U.S. Bipartisan Commission on Central America headed by experienced diplomat Dr Henry Kissinger. Through its interinstitutional commission, the Honduran Government has drafted a report that accurately sums up the national problems in the last 20 years. This report, which will be presented to the U.S. Commission, will be accompanied by a number of recommendations.

It has been learned that the plan that Honduras will present to the visiting delegation includes four aspects that require priority attention. They are: internal security, national security in relation to the regional conflict, economic problems, and the country's political-social situation. Based on this plan and those of the other countries of the area, the Kissinger Commission will present a report to the U.S. Government. according to a high-ranking Honduran official, that report must include a strategy to overcome the region's socioeconomic problems in order to strengthen democracy.

Neverheless, according to remarks by Finance and Public Credit Secretary Arturo Corleto Moreira, it must be understood that once the analyses are drawn up by the U.S. experts, there will be a long waiting period, since the studies will be concluded in the first quarter of 1984. This means that one cannot set a date for the arrival of U.S. aid. Once the visitors obtain all the necessary information on the regional problems, this must be analyzed, since there can be no improvisations on such important issues. The important thing is that in the United States there is a resolute desire to undertake in the area a struggle of resistance against totalitarianism, as Dr Kissinger has stated.

Paz Barnica Comments

PA141443 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica arrived in the country yesterday after touring several European countries and participating in the UN General Assembly. Here are remarks by the foreign secretary when he was interviewed by the national press:

[Begin recording] [Paz Barnica] From the moment that the Kissinger Bipartisan Commission was created, President Roberto Suazo Cordova ordered that the Honduran Government take the necessary measures to prepare the appropriate documents so that an interinstitutional commission could work on this area. As foreign secretary, I will participate in the meetings with Kissinger. I will also hold a private meeting with him regarding Honduran foreign policy. We think this is the first time that the United States has drafted a long-term plan for Central America.

[Unidentified reporter] What can we Central Americans expect as the most important result of the Kissinger Commission's visit? Isn't it one of the last cards in the search for peace in the region?

[Paz Barnica] I think it is an essential factor to achieve peace in Central America. I don't think Kissinger, who has recognized international prestige as a diplomat, would risk that prestige in chairing a mission of this type. The United States should recognize that it must not project itself towards our countries sporadically: It must do so permanently and constructively through a cooperation policy based on mutual respect and interdependence.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you think the visit the commission will make to Nicaragua will also be positive?

[Paz Barnica] I think it will be positive, because Nicaragua is an integral part of Central America and in Nicaragua there is a political regime that emerged from a revolution and from people who fought with weapons against a disastrous dictatorship and where there is now a radicalized regime with totalitarian connotations. Kissinger and the bipartisan commission must see that reality and contribute a peaceful solution which for us is essential: peace, democracy, security, and cooperation for development.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you think the results of Dr Kissinger's tour will be made known soon?

[Paz Barnica] I understand that this bipartisan commission will present its report to the U.S. President in January or February, and afterwards, adequate mechanisms will be implemented to obtain the planned results. Let us hope it will be this way. [end recording]

Commission Not 'Panacea'

PA141652 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Station commentary: "The Kissinger Commission Is Not a Panacea"]

[Excerpts] All the topics of interest this week have dealt with the importance of the visit by the Bipartisan commission headed by Mr Henry Kissinger, President Reagan's representative.

The title of today's commentary comes from a statement that yesterday's newspapers attributed to Economy Secretary Leticia Ma-Tay. It seems that the country's most responsible sectors are aware that Kissinger's visit should not lead to inappropriate expectations.

It seems to us that the U.S. leaders who do not like what occurred in Cuba and later in Nicaragua do not want to be historically blamed for something else. Kissinger and his companions were sent so that later is will not be said there was no one who precisely and accurately reported what was occurring in Central Amerioa.

The United States has been taking improvised measures to protect its interests in Central America. In reality, the United States has no specific program to act in line with its interests in Central America. That makes the United States act like children as far as Central America is concerned. The conflict of interests produced by the U.S. policy has negative repercussions here. In this sense, we agree with Ambassador Negroponte's statement when he said that at least now there won't be the excuse that what occurred, or is about to, or might occur in Central America was due to Washington's lack of clear knowledge about the Central American situation. We believe that Kissinger and his retinue are not coming to solve anything. They come to gather information in order subsequently to issue a report.

We agree with Secretary Ma-Tay's view. We should not have great illusions about the presence of the distinguished visitor and other U.S. representatives. Everything is in the eyes of the beholder. We see that the United States, through the IMF, is giving us prescriptions that are not the most adequate ones, and that the economic plans are just based on austerity.

The U.S. politicians and economists have not been successful in finding the right solutions for the Central American countries. We think that those in Washington have finally begun to realize this, and they have sent us a bipartisan and multi-faceted commission to learn Central America's needs.

All the social injustices are used as a banner by the instigators of violence to win support among the Central American peoples, and the supporters of the Marxist system work hard to give the advantage to the Soviet Union. The conflict exists, and Central America could not be the exception to this drama. The North Americans have been slow in understanding this, and that is why they are reaping the results of their huge errors which Cuba, Nicaragua, and some Caribbean islands that are moving closer to the Soviet cause.

Meanwhile, Honduras provides its territory for the establishment of bases and military training centers. The United States has the fever, but because of our government, Honduras is the one sweating. It is experiencing a deep crisis, smothered by the economic crisis that is partly the responsibility of the North Americans. They buy our few products cheaply, and to give us the coup de grace they help us with economic crumbs. They place so many conditions on what they lend us that in the end that money returns to them in various ways. There is a popular saying that states: With this kind of friend, who needs enemies? However, we suppose and we hope that those in Washington have now begun to realize that they have made a mistake with Honduras, and that it is time to make rectifcations. We just hope that those rectifications will come in time, and that they won't throw the life preserver when the water is over our heads.

President Suazo's Reactions

PA141737 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1650 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Gustavo R. Rubi interview with Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova at the presidential office; on 14 October -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Rubi] Where are you coming from right now, despite the fact that today is a busy day?

[Suazo] [words indistinct] the opportunity given to me by Gustavo Rubi. I would like to take advantage of this occasion to send a very cordial and affectionate greeting to all Hondurans. After the meeting with Dr Henry Kissinger and his commission, I went to El Pedregalito housing area, in northern Comayaguela, to deliver a check for 7,000 lempiras to the 21 January Association for the installation of the electrical service.

[Rubi] One more question. This is very important for the country: Was the meeting with Dr Kissinger encouraging?

[Suazo] Yes, I came out feeling very pleased. I submitted my presentation in writing. Later, there was a question and answer period. I was -- I want to be a bit vain today -- very pleased because they applauded my impromptu speech, the frank and sincere way in which I explained Honduras' problem and discussed the problem and the security of Central America. Among other things, I told them that if El Salvador fell, Honduras and the rest of Central America would also fall, followed by Mexico. I also told them that I hoped the terrorist bombs would not be exploding later right in front of the Capitol where the U.S. congressmen and senators are.

Havana Notes Kissinger's Arrival

PA151628 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who heads the Bipartisan Commission for Central America that is currently touring the region, arrived in Tegucigalpa, where he was received by Honduran President Roberto Suazo. During its visit in Honduras, the so-called Kissinger Commission will meet with high-level Honduran Government officials and with representatives of private enterprise. Kissinger came to Honduras from Guatemala, after visiting Panama, Costa Rica, and El Salvador; he will travel to Nicaragua tomorrow. Shortly before leaving on this tour, the Kissinger Commission received a report from the UN's ECLA stating that if political detente is not achieved both within each of the area's countries and among them, the prospects for economic and social development in Central America are poor.

Human Rights Leader Comments

PA150230 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 2230 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Carlos Roberto Reina, president of the Inter-American Human Rights Court, interviewed by unidentified reporter regarding the meeting with the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America; at the Central Bank building -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Reina] Statements made by the group with which we met assured us that the meeting was of interest to them because of all the information that was offered. We spoke of justice and human rights, two very delicate subjects in Honduras.

We presented charges in an attempt to prevent Honduras from falling into the maelstrom of Central American violence. If Honduras continues to endure a situation where a person suspected of political involvement is not treated humanely, but is tortured, kept in secret jails, and probably made to disappear, then Honduras could very well be dragged into the violence affecting the entire region.

[Reporter] What was the reaction of the members of the Kissinger Commission?

[Reina] Very understanding. They made objective notes of the various problems presented. They will study them. However, we cannot forget why they are here. They have come here to gather first-hand information, where things are happening. That is their most important mission. They have a very good system. For example, social justice is being discussed by another commission. They are discussing the right to life, physical integrity, and basic human rights. The group has been informed of all this. The Honduran Committee was also formed by Rector Osvaldo Ramos Soto, who has a different viewpoint, but we all agree that Honduras must avoid polarization to prevent our falling into the maelstrom of violence.

More Officials Give Views

PA151548 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] In addition to meeting with Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova, the bipartisan commission appointed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and chaired by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger held talks with representative sectors of the country.

Gustavo Alfaro, Suazo Cordova's economic adviser, commented on the meeting between the Bipartisan Commission and the Honduran Government's interinstitutional commission:

[Alfaro] "The ministerial commission held a meeting with the Kissinger Commission. We presented our document [words indistinct], which essentially deals with economic, social, domestic, and foreign policy issues, as well as security aspects. There was a broad-ranging dialogue that included a question and answer period. At this time, President Suazo Cordova and Kissinger will have lunch. The meetings with other sectors of the nation will continue afterward.

"Although the Kissinger Commission is charged with making mid- and long-term proposals, we believe that if short-term problems are not solved, it will be very difficult to solve the mid- and long-term problems. Therefore, we presented specific short-, mid-, and long-term proposals. This includes two foundation or bases, one of which refers to the program of public investment that was presented in the meeting in Brussels which [words indistinct]. There are also foundations or bases [words indistinct] which we think are important in solving mid-and long-term problems."

For his part, Dante Ramirez, president of the Central American Bank of Economic Integration, said:

[Ramirez] "As far as the bank and other integration institutions are concerned, the most important aspect has been the opportunity to express our position within the framework of the Central American economic integration program.

"Through Honduras, we exchanged views on the importance of integration for the five countries. [Words indistinct] and that therefore it is worthwhile to support this process nationally and internationally.

"What we have done is to report to the Kissinger Commission on our work, concerns, and future prospects, clarifying any doubts about the Central American integration process, and outlining some plans that we hope to carry out in the future in the five countries [words indistinct].

"The bank has always been the financial institution of the integration process. It is in a position to do this very well. We think that we can play an important role in the development of each country [words indistinct] to the extent that each country is interested in the role that the bank can play and to the extent that the financial institutions also agree. We have the experience and the technical expertise to formulate and implement plans. In general terms, the bank will continue to be an institution that finances regional or national development to the greatest extent possible."

Regarding the discussion of Honduran foreign policy with the Kissinger Commission, Foreign Secretariat adviser Jorge Ramon Hernandez Alcerro said:

[Hernandez] "Since 1982, Honduras has contributed to the search for a peaceful solution of the Central American situation and the solution of the economic and social problems. The foreign secretary stressed the need not only for mid- and long-term aid from the United States, but for immediate aid and contributions to the solution of the country's economic problems by the U.S. Government and the rest of the (?international community).

"(?We also discussed) the efforts that Honduras has been undertaking at the multilateral and bilateral levels and the prospects for diplomatic negotiations. We think that [words indistinct] the Central American regional situation and we have stated this in the United Nations and the OAS. This position is also held by the Contadora Group countries, and we hope that the debate will not limit the chances of regional negotiations."

Andres Victor Artiles, representative of the labor sector, said:

[Artiles] "The Honduran Workers Confederation made an in-depth analysis of current U.S.-Honduran relations. We stressed that the two countries are friends, but that this friendship should be rewarded. We think that the [words indistinct] to solve the serious problems we face. We presented to Lane Kirkland, a member of the commission who represents American labor, an 11-page document and an outline of 20 projects costing between $136 million and $213 million that can be implemented quickly through the efforts of the labor sector."

These have been brief comments by members of the interinstitutional commission appointed by the Honduran Government to meet with the U.S. Bipartisan Commission that is visiting the country. Today, the Bipartisan Commission will leave for Managua, Nicaragua, the next stop on its tour.

NICARAGUA

REPORTAGE OF KISSINGER COMMISSION VISIT

Arrival of Commission Noted

PA151436 [Editorial Report] Managua Domestic Service in Spanish at 1420 GMT on 15 October reported the arrival of the plane carrying President Reagan's National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, led by Dr Henry Kissinger, at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport in Managua, Nicaragua.

The Kissinger Commision plane landed at 1403 GMT, after which the group was greeted by Saul Arana, official in charge of the Foreign Ministry's North American Department; Antonio Jarquin, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States; Sub-Commander Rafael Solis, state council secretary; and Jose Leon Talavera, a member of the FSLN's International Relations Department. Neither Dr Kissinger nor any Nicaraguan official made a statement for the press at the airport.

Meets Opposition Party Leaders

PA160304 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2141 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Managua, 15 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Leaders of several Nicaraguan opposition political parties met today with Henry Kissinger, the former U.S. secretary of state, and presented him with a document describing the country's situation. Political sources told ACAN-EFE that these opposition groups emphasized "the lack of political pluralism and the high-handedness of the FSLN, which does not respect such pluralism."

The dissident position, as presented to the president of the special commision formed by President Ronald Reagan to gather information on Central America, is based on the idea that there will be peace in Central America only when there are democratic regimes throughout the region. According to Luis Rival Leiva, president of the Nicaraguan Social Democratic Party, as long as rightist or leftist dictatorial governments continue to exist, "there will be no peace in Central America." The Social Democratic leader added that "the only path to a solution to the region's problems is to have democracy become a reality in every Central American country and to hold truly free and honest elections."

Kissinger met privately with the Nicaraguan opposition politicians and asked them about the elections announced by the Sandinist Government for 1985 and about the law on political parties, which has been in force since last month. The dissidents told Kissinger that the political parties law is "hogtied," because Nicaragua has an emergency law "that does not permit parties to mobilize freely' and curtails freedom of the press. Therefore, the political parties law "is ineffective, since it favors the government party, while the opposition has neither the freedom to express itself nor to organize. Moreover, the dissidents told Kissinger, "several of its members are in jail."

Concerning the electoral law, the opposition parties told the former U.S. secretary of state that the Nicaraguan State Council (parliament) appointed nine Sandinists and pro-Sandinists to draft the law, "sidelining legislators from opposition parties." The dissidents noted that "in view of all the arbitrary actions taken by the FSLN against pluralism, it is unlikely that free and honest elections will be held in 1985."

Ortega Notes Conclusion of Talks

PA152345 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2246 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Speech by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center in Managua, following departure statement by Henry Kissinger, chairman of the U.S. Bipartisan Commission on Central America -- live]

[Text] I would like to announce that we have just completed a number of meetings with the commission headed by Mr Henry Kissinger. We are justified in saying that Nicaragua wants to talk with the United States; we have told the commission this.

Nicaragua is, however, facing a dilemma: that is, the current U.S. Government has declared war on it, a war that is increasingly overt, and one in which the United States is becoming more directly involved.

If the United States truly wishes to advance along the path of negotiation and to strengthen the option of a political solution to our problems, then steps must be taken to reduce tension. Logically, the major factor for destabilization here is the United States. It could also be a major factor for stabilization. In any case, all this tests the true U.S. willingness to seek political solutions to our problems. It will now be up to the United States to decide whether to continue along the path of war -- which we Nicaraguans have already encountered, a war of aggression by the United States -- or whether to choose the opposing path of detente and political solutions to the problems we face. If the United States believes, as it claims, that a political solution to our problems must be reached through the Contadora Group, it must stop obstructing the efforts of this Group.

We are not simply making up stories. A few days ago an act of sabotage was carried out against us at Corinto; Puerto Sandino and Puerto Benjamin Zeledon have also been sabotaged. Missions of dollars have been appropriated in the United States [for this sabotage]. Obviously, all these things work against the efforts of the Contadora Group. Consequently, without having any great expectations where the commission is concerned, we do not rule out the possibility of a political solution to our problems, but we are facing a situation of war, and that is a fact.

Havana on Kissinger-Ortega Meeting

PA162058 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, has met in Managua with Henry Kissinger, president of the U.S. Bipartisan Commission for Central America. Commander Ortega told Kissinger that the United States must decide whether it will continue its policy of war or instead seek the path of detente and political solutions to the conflicts in Central America. The Sandinist leader stressed that if Washington believes that Contadora is the path to a solution, it must stop hindering the group's peace efforts in this area.

Ortega told Kissinger: Although we do not harbor too many illusions concerning the Bipartisan Commission over which you preside, we have not dismissed the possibility that there might be a political solution to our problems. However, we are currently faced with a situation of war that we cannot ignore. Ortega reiterated that while the U.S. Government is today the biggest destabilizing factor in the region, it could become a factor for stability in the future.

According to Kissinger, the purpose of his visit to Nicaragua was not to negotiate, but merely to learn. The former secretary of state did not comment further on this issue.

Meanwhile, thousands of people staged a demonstration in Managua to show support for recent government measures and to reject the stepped-up imperialist attacks on Nicaragua. Carrying national and FSLN flags, the demonstrators marched to an area near the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center, where Kissinger was meeting with Nicaraguan leaders. Addressing this mass rally, FSLN Foreign Relations Secretary Julio Lopez said that the Nicaraguan people will confront any enemy. He also stressed that Nicaragua has the right to maintain diplomatic relations with all countries.

REPORTAGE OF U.S. ASSISTANT SECRETARY'S VISIT

Hears of CIA Aid

PA142045 Managua Sistema Sandinista-Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Langhorne Motley, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, met at noon with an economic commission led by Companero Edmundo Jarquin, minister director of the International Reconstruction Fund. The meeting was also attended by Anthony Quainton, U.S. ambassador to Nicaragua.

Afterward, Motley went to the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry and met with Guerrilla and Brigade Commander Julio Ramos, member of the chief of staff's office. The revolutionary leader explained that aggression is being experienced by our country due to the CIA aid provided to the counterrevolutionary forces. He also discussed the latest raids and sabotage. Commander Ramos expressed the revolutionary government's position concerning the aggression and its consequences.

Motley then met with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto.

Meets Military Intelligence Chief

PA141548 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Report by Luis Cabrera]

[Excerpt] Langhorne Motley, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, who arrived at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport at 0915, had a busy schedule today. When he arrived, he held a brief news conference in which he referred to the U.S. interest in the 21-point Contadora document. He held several meetings following a special information gathering meeting with U.S. Embassy personnel.

After that meeting, he met for 45 minutes with executives of the newspaper LA PRENSA, and then had lunch with members of the Nicaraguan Government; economic officials; companero Jarquin [international reconstruction fund minister]; the deputy foreign trade minister; companero Saul Arana, in charge of the North American department of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry; and other companeros.

In the afternoon, Motley met with Brigade Commander Julio Ramos, chief of the Sandinist People's Army military intelligence, who for almost 2 hours explained the military situation in our country due to the constant attacks. In remarks to Voz de Nicaragua, Commander Ramos said: We explained the situation caused by the aggression against our country and the aid that the counterrevolutionary forces receive; how the counterrevolutionaries are being helped with regard to the recent air attacks, acts of sabotage, etcetera -- things they already know about. We also explained our views on these problems and their possible repercussions.

Asked how Mr Motley had received these explanations, Commander Ramos said that Mr Motley had listened attentively to the explanation.

After this meeting Mr Motley met with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman from 1715 until after 1930.

End to Aggression Demanded

PA152023 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Private coffee growers from the sixth region yesterday demanded from Langhorne Motley, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, an end to the aggression against Nicaragua. The U.S. official, who met with coffee growers in Matagalpa to learn about their economic needs, received the unexpected formal request in a document.

The document points out: We want to forget about the aggression which we have experienced from the United States in the past. It also asserts that the U.S. Government's policy wrongly helps political groups which do not care about the country's present needs. The document ends by pointing out that the United States should, on the contrary, supply aid for the country's reconstruction.

Motley went to Matagalpa with U.S. Ambassador Anthony Quainton, who was surprised by the private coffee growers' statement. Motley also met with members of the board of directors of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, COSEP, who reportedly provided him with a summary of the country's situation at complete odds with the report he received from government officials.

Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the government junta, yesterday explained to Motley the situation of aggression being experienced by Nicaragua and the Reagan administration's interference in our country's internal affairs. The meeting lasted nearly 2 hours, and was held at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center. Ortega told Motley before the private meeting that the CIA's open participation in terrorist attacks on Nicaraguan economic and military targets violates the rules of international law and further complicates international relations.

Motley said the talks with Ortega had been broad, but he refused to answer newsmen's questions concerning CIA participation in covert actions against Nicaragua and his government's support of the Salvadoran regime. The U.S. official added that the dialogue has given him a better understanding of the situation in Nicaragua and its consequences. He stated that bases to achieve a durable peace in Central America are included in the Contadora Group's Document of Objectives, which has been advanced by the five countries in the region.

Arce Cites Lack of U.S. Peace Efforts

PA152145 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1945 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Interview with Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the FSLN Political Committee, outside the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center in Managua during the "March for the Defense of the Revolution"; questioner not identified -- live]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Commander Bayardo Arce, what do the terms war economy and an economy at war mean?

[Arce] A war economy means that everything will function in accord with the military needs of defense. We don't think we're in such a situation right now. We are making a number of efforts to achieve an understanding through the civilized means of the modern world -- dialogue and negotiation. Our government is talking with the Kissinger Commission right now, despite all the acts of aggression that have been carried out against us by the U.S. Government. Under Secretary Motley left today. All this reflects our desire for understanding and peace.

That is why it cannot be said that the Nicaraguan economy is currently on a war footing. In fact, recreational activities and economic activities related to social services, etcetera, still exist. It is obvious, however, that we must work to prepare the economy for war. We cannot continue to manage our economic affairs as though conditions were normal, given that we are facing a U.S. strategy determined to destroy the vital sectors of our economy.

[Reporter] We interviewed Mr Motley, but his remarks were mostly rhetorical. He speaks of peace and the 21 points of Contadora. Has the U. S. Administration ever shown any desire for peace with Nicaragua?

[Arce] Thus far we have not seen any. Although a number of U.S. delegations have visited us -- either at our invitation or through their own initiative -- never has a serious proposal to lay the groundwork for negotiations been made to us. On the contrary, the U.S. Congress is currently and openly debating whether an additional $80 million will be given to the administration to continue its dirty war against Nicaragua. There is also a press campaign underway in the United States designed to both justify the current aggressive policy and to get public opinion in the United States used to a campaign against Nicaragua. CIA counterrevolutionary activities continue to increase in the form of treacherous attacks against our people and country. Such actions, therefore, are hardly indicative of any real interest in a positive dialogue.

[Reporter] What do you think of this massive march by the people of Nicaragua?

[Arce] Well, I think it is actually an answer. Those who are controlled by U.S. strategists and their reactionary allies in the region believe that in the event of an assault on Nicaragua, our people would turn their backs on the revolutionary process. In this march, which is not only restricted to Managua, the people are expressing their rejection of U.S. policy and their support for the government's decisions, even if they call for a degree of national self-denial in order to face the current difficulties. You can see that this march, which involves between 120,000 and 150,000 residents of the capital, has been conducted without any excessive use of the mass media.

[Reporter] Do the rightist sectors, such as the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board, the Church hierarchy, and other similar groups still have the opportunity to join our people in the campaign to avoid further acts of aggression?

[Arce] Every Nicaraguan who wishes to participate in the nation's defense effort is welcome.

Havana on Ortega-Motley Meeting

PA161724 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Langhorne Motley, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, has returned to Washington after a 2-day visit to Nicaragua. Motley met last night for almost 2 hours with Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta. Ortega said that Motley's arrival in Nicaragua coincided with new aggression against the Nicaraguan people. The Sandinist leader said his government does not see any indication of a disposition on the part of the United States to try to find a peaceful solution in the Central American area. He said that the aggression being carried out against Nicaragua violates all international laws.

Motley said that the U.S. Government cannot comment on whether the CIA is or is not involved in the attacks on Nicaragua.

DANIEL ORTEGA SPEAKS ON CIA'S 'NEW OFFENSIVE'

PA142020 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1907 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, in the room of Heroes at Government House in Managua -- live]

[Text] From the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction to the Nicaraguan people:

Brothers: In January 1981, the current U.S. Administration assumed power in the United States. One of the first actions carried out by this administration was to cancel the cooperation that President Carter's administration had approved for Nicaragua. To the contrary, it proceeded to order huge allocations for the destabilization and destruction of the Nicaraguan revolution, through so-called covert operations.

CIA was the instrument chosen by the U.S. Government to further that criminal policy, and the Somozist guardsmen, the mercenaries, and the traitors became the CIA's chips in implementing the terrorist plan. Since then, Nicaragua has been suffering from the effects of that policy of terror, which has already cost the lives of hundreds of Nicaraguans as well as losses of over 1.2 billion cordobas so far this year, through the destruction of and damage to the production centers, cooperatives, bridges, factories, fuel storage centers, and the private property of thousands of Nicaraguans.

But all of the U.S. Government's attempts to occupy a portion of our territory in order to declare it liberated territory have failed, and the Somozist guardsmen, the mercenaries, and the traitors have been defeated by the organized people, and have had to flee for refuge to their camps in Honduras and Costa Rica.

These failures of the U.S. Government's policy of terror have led U.S. strategists to call for increasingly open involvement, for increasingly, direct and imperialistic involvement. This explains why, at this point, U.S. warships, U.S. soldiers, and U.S. planes, all of which have been deployed to this area, are closing a military cordon against Nicaragua.

Since January 1981, the U.S. Government has invested $40 million in terrorist actions against Nicaragua. In view of the failure of its criminal actions, which have been defeated each time by the Nicaraguan people, it is now demanding $80 million for the November 1983-November 1984 fiscal year, to step up its criminal actions. Of these $80 million, the Senate's Intelligence Committee approved $19 million on 22 September, even though the U.S. Congress had previously rejected this policy.

During the past 30 days, terrorist actions have intensified, causing destruction at Sandino International Airport, in Puerto Sandino, at the customs posts of El Espino and Penas Blancas, and in Benjamin Zeledon port. Only 4 days ago, on the evening of Monday 10 October, a CIA command operating from a fast motor boat equipped with a cannon and machineguns, set fire to a fuel tank in Corinto, endangering the lives of over 11,000 Nicaraguans who live in that port.

VOA reported later that this action had been carried out by FDN. [Nicaraguan Democratic Force] commandos, which the U.S. Government supports.

The attack on Corinto must be added to the new terrorist escalation that the CIA has been launching against civilian objectives, using armed airplanes, fast motorboats, and sophisticated sabotage equipment. The CIA has now put on armed planes and bombers to launch new attacks against Nicaragua.

This month, the CIA began a new offensive. We know that at this point they are regrouping and mobilizing their Somozist guardsmen, their mercenaries, and their traitors. They are also deploying Honduran Army battalions along our border and stepping up their pressure through sabotage actions and their naval military presence. Their major goal, among others, is to cut off our oil supply.

Up to now, tankers of the Esso transnational company transported petroleum from Mexico to Nicaragua. While Mexico has confirmed its decision to continue to supply petroleum to Nicaragua, yesterday the transnational Esso Company announced its decision to stop leasing the tankers to transport petroleum to our country.

Today at 0600, the CIA's commandos of terror once again blew up the pipelines for unloading oil in Puerto Sandino. In this new terrorist offensive, the U.S. Government has decided to more directly involve the Honduran Army in support of the Somozist guardsmen who have been defeated twice this year, first in March and April and then in May, June, and July.

In the face of the failures they have suffered, they are now trying to guarantee an advance in the military field, directly involving the Honduran Army with the promise that they -- the U.S. soldiers already in Honduras and U.S. military power in general -- will also be ready to help it directly if necessary.

This is the new plan of the Yankee aggressors that further worsens our economic problem. In addition to the effects of the world economic crisis and the injustice of the current economic order, we have the terrorist, undemocratic, and human rights-violating attitude of the current U.S. Administration which does not let our people plant and harvest in peace, which destroys schools and health centers, which provokes shortage of medicine and staples. That filibuster policy burns and destroys what the heroic Nicaraguan people have been building. Each terrorist act forces us to allocate foreign currency to rebuild what has been destroyed, thus affecting foreign currency that had already been reserved for the purchase of spare parts, fertilizers, medicines, etcetera.

It is for these reasons that the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction calls on the heroic people of Jose Dolores Estrada, Zeledeon, Sandino, Rigoberto and Carlos Fonseca to prepare to fight and defeat the invaders, whether they be the Honduran Army or U.S. occupation troops. In these circumstances, utmost awareness, discipline, and organization are necessary. Even if a shortage of petroleum occurs, we will continue to prepare to face and defeat the imperialist aggression.

Therefore, we will proceed to: 1) adopt measures to save energy; 2) establish stricter fuel rationing; 3) guarantee staples, food, shoes, and medicines for the people's soldiers and t[illegible]kers of the productive sector; 4) complete the production battalions which must be prepared to bring out the harvest any place with their own means if the situation so demands; 5) concentrate the institutions' and people's vigilance on the strategic economic targets; 6) complete the reserve infantry battalions and the territorial organization of the Sandinist people's militias in accordance with the plans and programs of the Sandinist People's Army; 7) update and prepare the civil defense plans; 8) adopt specific measures for the saving of foreign exchange; 9) prevent the imperialist enemy from opening an internal front. We should combat it with determination and energy.

The government junta is formally proceeding to request from different governments of the world the military means to defend our coasts and airspace. [applause]

The strategists of terror of the current U.S. Administration should know once and for all that the Nicaraguan people will not surrender in the face of their pressure, blackmail, sabotage, bombings, or marines. The traitors and turncoats who, hiding in some news media and a false Christianity, are CIA instruments in our fatherland, should know this clearly. They should know that both they and imperialism will be defeated. [applause]

Let us turn each house, block, school, factory, productive unit, valley, village, town, region -- the entire country -- into an inexpugnable Sandinist trench. It is the time for unity in action for the defense of the fatherland and the revolution that are being attacked by the Yankee interventionists. We repeat, the people, militiamen, soldiers, workers, peasants, intellectuals, and producers are determined to fight, to resist, to win, or to die, but they will never be on their knees.

TWO MORE CREWMEN OF DOWNED PLANE CAPTURED

PA141608 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] The two Somozist guards who parachuted from the airplane downed in Los Cedros, Matagalpa, have been captured by militiamen of the (La Guadalita) region, 8 km from the site of the downing. They are Somozist Second Lieutenant Alfredo Gutierrez Guido and soldier Miguel Lopez Jimenez, who complete the group of individuals that formed the crew of the DC-3C that supplied the counterrevolutionary bands on our northern border.

Havana Notes Capture

FL141238 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Managua -- Nicaragua militia members yesterday captured two crewmen of a counter-revolutionary plane that was downed in Matagalpa Department on 3 October.

The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry reported that a former lieutenant of the Somozist National Guard, (Alfredo Gutierrez Guido), and a former army private, (Miguel Lopez Jimenez), were captured in the locality of (Guadalita), 8 km from Los Cedros, where the plane was downed. The plane was dropping weapons and other materiel to anti-Sandinists in the northern area of Nicaragua.

On that occasion, members of the peasant militia captured a former major of the National Guard, (Roberto Amador Narvaez), a former captain, (Hugo Aguilar), and an aviation mechanic, (Jaime Lowe Ramos).

Two other crewmen of the plane died when the plane was fired at as it was taking off from an airstrip in El Aguacate, located in the Honduran department of Olancho, according to statements made by (Amador) and (Aguilar) during a press conference.

GOVERNMENT, PRELA HAVE NO COMMENT ON GRENADA

PA161833 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1742 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Havana, 16 Oct (REUTER) -- Cuba, Grenada's close communist ally, has not made any comment thus far on the reported coup against Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that although the Cuban Government is well aware of the news reports it has no official statement to make. PRENSA LATINA, the Cuban Government's news agency, which has a correspondent on the island, has also said nothing about the situation.

Cuba has sent thousands of technicians and doctors to the small eastern Caribbean island and has invested some $10 million in building a new airport. Bishop, who took the revolutionary movement to power 4 years ago, spoke with Cuban President Fidel Castro last week during a stopover on his return from a European tour.

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS CONTACTS WITH PASTORA; RESULTS

PA151737 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] (Ramiro Abreu), a section chief in the Communist Party of Cuba's Americas Department, has issued a note to the press reporting that in May, Carlos Coronel, a Nicaraguan citizen, asked to be received in Havana in order to explain Eden Pastora's revised political position. This proposal, the note stated, was immediately turned over to the FSLN National Directorate, the only group with authority to hold talks with Pastora. A few days later, (Abreu) added, the FSLN asked us to received Coronel and hear his explanations. A meeting was held here in Havana in July. At this meeting, Coronel presented a message from Pastora expressing an interest in Cuba conveying Pastora's desire to the Sandinist leaders to hold an open and fruitful dialogue with a single condition: to find an honorable way out for him and his principal collaborators. In his message, Pastora also said that the military situation of his organization, the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, was advantageous, but he felt that a patriot with deep Sandinist roots could not condone the fact that the progress of his military actions would favor the aggression the United States was preparing against Nicaragua with the hegemonic participation of the Somozist forces. The last point made by Pastora said that the contradictions and personal conflicts that characterized his relations with the Sandinist leaders were secondary, and could even be solved. He noted that his other alternative was the U.S aggression and alliance with those who were his staunchest enemies: the Somozists.

Cuba took this message to the FSLN National Directorate for a decision on the matter because it is not in our hands to make a decision on this proposal. (Abreu's) note to the press added that the FSLN leadership viewed Pastora's offers as insincere and lacking seriousness because he was only trying to establish contact with Cuba and Nicaragua through these attempts to gain the international credibility he lacks. Thus, the FSLN rejected any possibility of communication with Pastora and his organization. As a result, (Abreu) held a second and final meeting with Coronel in Panama in September to inform him of the FSLN's reply.

We in Cuba, the note said, have reached the conclusion that there was no serious intention in the instructions that Coronel received from Pastora, because at the same time that these alleged steps toward political revision were being taken, Pastora and his group developed closer ties with the CIA, received direct aid from that subversive U.S. organization, and intensified their criminal attacks on the Nicaraguan people.

U.S. DENYING INDEPENDENCE TO MICRONESIA

FL141930 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations -- Cuba has accused the United States of trying to deny the inalienable right of the Micronesian people to self-determination and independence. The Cuban representative to the Decolonization Committee, Eumelio Caballero Rodriguez, asserted that the U.S. refusal to deal with the subject in the committee confirms its objective at having the case withdrawn from consideration in that UN body. Among other important issues, the Cuban diplomat asserted that Washington is determined to increase the territory's economic dependence and sow division among the population of the islands in order to achieve its goal of colonial domination.

GRANMA PRAISES COLOMBIAN FOREIGN POLICY

PA141833 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Bogota -- The EFE news agency has transmitted the following report datelined Havana, Cuba, to its clients throughout the world:

Although the diplomatic relations between the governments of Havana and Bogota were interrupted in 1981, the newspaper GRANMA, the Cuban regime's organ, has praised Colombia's foreign policy in a commentary published on its last page.

The Cuban paper asserts that some of the steps taken by Colombia indicate that its international positions have changed. It also stressed that under Betancur, Colombia expressed its solidarity with the Argentine cause in the Malvinas and criticized U.S. support for the attack carried out by a European power on a Latin American country. The paper also stressed that since the New Delhi summit, Colombia has joined the Nonaligned Movement, noting that Colombia received President Reagan late last year without the submissiveness (?traditional) in the history of the ties between the Yankee imperialists and the Latin American bourgeoisie.

GRANMA further noted that, more recently, Colombia has played an active role in the Contadora Group, which seeks a political dialogue and a negotiated solution to Central America's problems. The paper also referred to the Colombian decision to help Nicaragua put out the huge fire that resulted from a mercenary attack planned and ordered by the (?CIA) in the port of Corinto. GRANMA also accused the U.S. Government of initially excluding Colombia from the so-called Reagan Initiative for the Caribbean, of practically eliminating it from the sugar import quotas, and of carrying out a campaign of discredit intended to harm tourism, the country's second-leading sector for generating foreign exchange. This first official praise for the foreign policy of Belisario Betancur's government is interpreted in Havana as a sign of the improvement of Cuban-Colombian relations in the wake of Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez' visit to Bogota last May.

BARBADOS

GRENADIANS ASK ADAMS TO HELP 'PREVENT BLOODBATH'

FL161537 Bridgetown CANA in English 1507 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 16, CANA -- Four Grenadian groups in the United States, concerned about the deteriorating political situation in Grenada, have urged Barbados' Prime Minister Tom Adams to help in preventing what they perceive as an imminent bloodbath.

In a cable to the Barbados leader released here today, the Grenada Movement of Freedom and Democracy, the Grenada Democratic Council, United Grenadians for Democracy and Progress, and the United Grenadians of New York said they feared for the lives of their families.

The text of the cable read: "We members of the undersigned organisations today were jolted by reports regarding the deteriorating political situation in Grenada. We fear lives of family been sacrificed in power struggle between Bishop and deputy Coard. We are helpless to protect these lives. We appeal to you in the name of humanity, assist us and take whatever steps you deem necessary to prevent bloodbath we feel imminent in situation." [Sentences as received]

Reports out of Grenada indicate that the People's Revolutionary Army has taken control of the country, with Prime Minister Maurice Bishop apparently under house arrest and his deputy Bernard Coard having announced his resignation.

GOVERNMENT ADVISER URGES BISHOP'S RELEASE

FL161853 Bridgetown CANA in English 1849 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 16, CANA -- Trade union leader and former legal adviser to the Grenada Government, Barbadian Robert (Bobby) Clarke, has called on former Grenada Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard to release Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and ex-industrialisation Minister Kendrick Radix and let the Grenadian people decide their path.

A telegram to this effect was despatched today to Coard amid a political crisis in Grenada, with Prime Minister Bishop apparently under house arrest and facing the threat of being unseated by radicals in his ruling leftist New Jewel Movement.

Radix was arrested yesterday for leading a pro-Bishop demonstration in the capital, St Georges. Clarke, president general of the Barbados Industrial and General Workers Union (BIGWU), told Coard: "We are concerned at the development perpetrated by your small faction in the revolutionary process begun in 1970 by Maurine Bishop, Kendrick Radix, Unison Whiteman and Hudson Austin.

"It is imperative for the orderly development of the revolutionary struggle of the people of Grenada that you immediately release Maurice Bishop and Kendrick Radix and let the people of Grenada decide their path. Your action can only frustrate the revolutionary process." Signed, Bobby Clarke.

GRENADA

REPORTAGE ON COUP PLOT, POLITICAL SITUATION

Bishop Under House Arrest

FL141850 Bridgetown CANA in English 1843 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Oct 14, CANA -- National Mobilisation Minister Selwyn Strachan today announced that Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard was now Grenada's prime minister amid widespread rumors throughout the capital that Bishop was under house arrest, authoritative sources said. A source who said he was a witness to Strachan's speech in front of the offices of the FREE WEST INDIAN newspaper, said Bishop had been offered the post of joint leader of the government but had rejected the offer. Unconfirmed reports also said Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman, Agriculture Minister George Louison, and Tourism Minister Lyden Ramdhanny were also under house arrest.

An angry crowd of some 300 persons assembled outside the premises of the government-owned FREE WEST INDIAN newspaper after the announcement demanding that Bishop be allowed to continue to lead the ruling People's Revolutionary Government (PRG). Eye-witnesses said there were shouts of "No Bishop. No revolution." and "We don't want Coard."

There has been no official announcement on the state-controlled Radio Free Grenada, which is continuing to carry its normal programmes. The apparent unseating of Prime Minister Bishop, who led a coup in March 1979 which deposed Prime Minister Eric Gairy, follows unconfirmed reports that Coard demanded Bishop's resignation at a recent cabinet meeting.

Bishop's whereabouts are unknown, but there have been rumors here this afternoon that he is under arrest along with a few of his ministers.

Radio Free Grenada issued another statement this afternoon quoting the armed forces as saying there are "many vicious rumors being spread throughout the country, that there is at present a danger of counterrevolutionary elements seeking to use this opportunity to cause a breakdown in law and order in the country." "The armed forces wish to make it clear that they will take firm measures against anyone engaging in activities which may cause disorder and disturbances of the people," the announcement said. The radio earlier announced the arrest of Bishop's personal security chief, Cletus St Paul, accused, the radio said, of spreading a vicious rumor implicating members of the government in the alleged plot.

Grenada Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman, who addressed the United Nations this week, was in transit through Barbados on his way back home this afternoon.

Coard Resigns Position

FL150057 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] The security forces today confirmed the detention of Cletus St Paul, former chief of the personal security units assigned to Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, for his role in the dissemination of rumors of a plot (?to assassinate) Comrade Bishop, and that Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Planning, Finance, and Trade Bernard Coard, along with the deputy minister of women's affairs, Comrade (?Ceuts Coard) were involved in this plot.

At the same time, Conrade Bernard Coard announced his resignation from the People's Revolutionary Government in response to the rumors. A statement by Comrade Coard noted that the rumors had reached particularly vicious levels since Wednesday and, according to Coard, a group of elements, led by an insurance company owner, had tried to seize arms from an ammunition station in order to assassinate the deputy prime minister and the deputy minister of women's affairs. Comrade Coard said he had resigned in order to make it abundantly clear to the Grenadian people that this rumor was a vicious lie.

The security forces in the meanwhile have warned that they will take firm measures against anyone engaging in activities which may cause disorder and disturbances of the peace. The security forces' statement was made in response to the rumors being spread around the country and the possibility that the counterrevolutionary elements may use this as an opportunity to create disorder in the country. With regard to the detention of Cletus St Paul, security forces disclosed that another member of the prime minister's personal security staff had made a (?small) statement about St Paul's role in the spreading of the rumor.

Meanwhile, the regional news media has been filing several confusing and conflicting reports on the situation in Grenada. One such report said: Minister of Foreign Affairs Unison Whiteman has been placed under house arrest. At the time of the report, Comrade Whiteman was not even in Grenada, and was in transit on his way home from New York, where he had addressed the 48th General Assembly of the United Nations yesterday.

State of Uncertainty Reigns

FL150205 Bridgetown CANA in English 0110 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Excerpt] St Georges, Grenada, Oct 14, CANA -- Uncertainty reigned in Grenada tonight over who was in charge of the nearly five-year-old leftwing government, amid unconfirmed reports that Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was under house arrest and an announcement on the state-controlled radio that his deputy, Bernard Coard, had resigned.

Bishop, 39, who led the English-speaking Caribbean's first coup d'etat in March 1979, appeared to be the victim of a "palace coup" with hardline leftists taking over the administration.

Information Minister Selwyn Strachan, a known supporter of the Coard faction of the People's Revolutionary Government, today announced outside the offices of the state-run FREE WEST INDIAN newspaper that Coard had taken over as prime minister: But within hours Radio Free Grenada (RFG) said Coard had stepped down because of "a number of recent developments," including "vicious rumors" that he and his wife had been engaged in a plot to kill the prime minister. The radio said Bishop's personal security chief, Cletus St Paul, had been arrested for spreading the rumor. None of today's announcements said anything about Bishop's whereabouts and neither did tonight's main newscast on the radio.

Today's developments brought out into the open for the first time what members of the ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM), said privately, had been a longtime power struggle between the hardline communist Coard and the more moderate Bishop. Coard in the announcement of his resignation said that Wednesday night certain elements actually tried to seize arms at a militia station in order to assassinate him and his wife. The report gave no indication of what actually happened. The radio said that earlier unconfirmed reports that other ministers were under house arrest along with Bishop were unfounded. Bishop was heard on radio last night disclaiming reports circulating here that there had been a split in the government.

NJM May Hold Meeting

FL151436 Bridgetown CANA in English 1410 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] [Passage indistinct] of a serious political crisis for the second day running today, in an apparent attempt by (?inside) Marxist hardliners to unseat leftist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

The state-controlled Radio Free Grenada (RFG) this morning threw no new light on the crucial question of who was running the country, with the whereabouts of the 39-year-old Bishop unclear and yesterday's announcement that his deputy Bernard Coard had resigned. The radio's lone morning newscast made no mention of the prime minister's whereabouts. It simply repeated yesterday's announcement that Bishop's personal security chief Cletus St Paul had been arrested for spreading a rumor that Coard and his wife had been plotting to kill the prime minister...that Coard had stepped down to give the lie to the "vicious rumour," and that there was an attempted arms raid at a militia station Wednesday night by elements bent on wiping out Coard and his wife. [sentence as received]

Unofficial sources said this morning there may well be a top-level meeting today of Bishop's ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM) which had been in control here ever since the March 1979 coup that ousted dictator Sir Eric Gairy.

RFG said that Education Minister Jacqueline Creft, reported by a regional radio station to be under house arrest along with Bishop, would today declare open a local netball championship.

Western diplomatic sources say the tone of RFG announcements suggests that the Coard faction of the government is in charge of the information media. The sources said any top level NJM meeting today could well have been fostered by Cuba and the Soviet Union, with whom Grenada's post-revolutionary government established strong ties and who both have a big stake in healing the leadership rift. Both Cuba and the Soviet Union maintain resident ambassadors here.

Reliable information on exactly what is happening is scanty, with the telephones to high officials suddenly not functioning normally and many other credible sources tight-lipped. Flights were arriving here as normal today and the capital, St Georges, appeared calm. The NJM weekly newspaper THE JEWEL failed to appear today, according to press sources in the capital. There has so far been no official confirmation here that Army Chief Hudson Austin has been replaced.

Bishop Reported Still in Control

PA151458 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1411 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 15 Oct (CANA) -- Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop is still in power in this Caribbean country, with solid support from the Army and his party, after an alleged movement seeking to oust him.

A spokesman for the New Jewel Movement, the governing party, told EFE today that Bishop never lost control for a moment during the crisis that took place in the country last night; he added that the information broadcast on the situation was "distorted."

Bishop, who rose to power after a bloodless coup d'etat in March 1979 ousting Eric Gair met last night with Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, following the discovery of a plot to murder the prime minister.

Bishop's National Guard chief Cletus St Paul has been arrested because he is considered one of the leaders of the plot, which allegedly involved Coard and his Jamaican-born wife, Thillys. Coard, also finance minister, presented his resignation from both posts but no official communique has been issued on whether Bishop has accepted it.

According to information broadcast throughout the Caribbean, Coard's followers took control of the only radio station in the 344 sq km island, Radio Free Grenada, which is state-owned, and said that Bishop had been put under house arrest and that Coard had become prime minister. The party spokesman said, however, that Bishop has not been arrested, and that the radio station is still referring to him as the prime minister. It has also been reported that communications to Grenada were being cut. However, the spokesman told EFE that telephone communications have not been cut and the air traffic has not been interrupted.

The greatest confusion seems to be due to the absence of an official communique from t government; it is expected that the communique will be issued at any moment, and certa ly no later than Monday. The spokesman added that the Army firmly supports Bishop and that the party has not become divided in its support for the prime minister. Informa- tion gathered by EFE indicates that the country remains calm today, that there has bee no violence, and that the island continues with its everyday life, although it is some what tense as a result of the situation.

The arrest of St Paul, the chief of Bishop's guard, has not had as many repercussions did the alleged participation of Coard in the plot. Coard, along with Bishop and Fore Minister Unison Whiteman founded the governing party, the New Jewel Movement, 10 years ago. He has been in charge of the country's financial policy; Grenada was bankrupt wh Gairy was expelled from power, but is now on the road to economic recovery, according official reports.

Military Mobilization Reported

FL151653 Bridgetown CANA in English 1637 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Oct 15, CANA -- Some kind of military mobilisation was i effect here this morning, as Grenada remained in the grips of a political crisis, [wo indistinct] of the four-and-a-half year-old leftwing revolutionary government.

The state-controlled Radio Free Grenada (RFG) has been broadcasting messages urging members of the security forces to report to bases, including Rupert, the Army head- quarters in the capital. The radio, which is otherwise carrying normal music program ing, gave no indication of what was behind the call-up.

The crisis -- apparently rooted in a power struggle between Prime Minister Maurice Bi and his Marxist ultra-left Deputy Bernard Coard -- erupted yesterday, but the radio h to date said nothing about the whereabouts of the country's leader. Unconfirmed repo yesterday had said he was under house arrest following what was interpreted here to h been an attempt by hardline insiders to unseat him. The radio today repeated its ear announcement that Deputy Prime Minister Coard had resigned to demonstrate that the "vicious rumour" that he and his wife had been plotting to kill Bishop was a lie.

Bishop's personal security chief, Cletus St Paul, has been arrested for spreading the rumour, the radio said.

Western diplomatic sources say the root cause of the crisis was a move by the Coard faction of the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) to have him become joint prime minister of Grenada with Bishop. The sources said the hardliners, concerned that developments here had been revolving much around the more moderate Bishop, sought to have the PRG adopt the principle of collective leadership. But this was apparently rejected by Bishop.

Burke Appointed Finance Minister

FL151714 Bridgetown CANA in English 1700 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Oct 15, CANA -- The state-controlled Radio Free Grenada today announced the appointment of former Permanent Secretary Victory Nazim Burke as the new minister of finance, trade and planning, to succeed Bernard Coard, whose resignation was announced yesterday amid a political crisis here. Burke had been permanent secretary in the same ministry. The radio said the announcement came from the Ministry of Information.

RFG Profiles Burke

FL160019 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The Ministry of Information today announced the appointment of a new minister of planning, finance, and trade. He is Victor Nazim Burke, formerly the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Trade.

Comrade Nazim Burke was born in Carriacou and educated at the Hillsborough Government School and Bishop's College, both in Carriacou, and the Grenada Boys Secondary School in St Georges, Grenada. He emerged as one of the island's outstanding scholars and attended the Sir George Williams University, Montreal, Canada, where he gained an honors degree in economics in 1980. On completion of (?his course), he joined the technical staff in the Ministry of Planning, Finance and Trade and was appointed permanent secretary for trade in 1981.

Comrade Burke played a critical role in the preparation of the 1982 and 1983 budget plans. He had represented the former minister in several conferences overseas and on several visits abroad to arrange financial and technical assistance for Grenada. He headed the technical team which accompanied a PRG (People's Revolutionary Government] delegation on a recent state visit to Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

Radix Leads March

FL151940 Bridgetown CANA in English 1925 GMT 15 Oct 83

[By Alister Hughes]

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Oct 15, CANA -- About 300 demonstrators today marched through the Grenada capital, St Georges, demanding the release of leftist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, said to be under house arrest here since Thursday, amid inside efforts by government radicals to unseat him.

The peaceful two-hour march in brilliant sunshine was led by Minister of Industrialisation and Labour Kendrick Radix, who told the crowd Bishop was being held at his official residence, Mount Royal.

Radix said he had warned his colleagues since last year that Bishop's deputy, Bernard Coard, was seeking to seize power. "If Maurice (Bishop) is not released by Monday," Radix declared before the chanting crowd, "there must be no work, no school, and no pay in Grenada."

Today's march was the latest development in a political crisis which erupted here yesterday with an announcement by Information Minister Selwyn Strachan that Bishop had been replaced by Coard. The state-controlled Radio Free Grenada (RFG) later announced that Coard, in a move to give the lie a "vicious rumour" that he and his wife had been plotting to kill Bishop, had resigned. Bishop's personal security chief, Cletus St Paul, was arrested, the radio said, for spreading the rumour.

Radix called on the demonstrators to show their support for Bishop and reject Coard as Grenada's leader. "I don't have my health," the ailing member of the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) declared as the two mile ended at the docks, "but I have to pick up my guns again." Today's demonstration saw five visiting newsmen, including a photographer and a CANA headquarters staffer questioned by Grenada's security and immigration personnel and then asked to leave the country.

RFG today announced that former permanent secretary Victor Nazim Burke would succeed Coard as minister of finance trade and planning. The radio did not acknowledge the whereabouts of Prime Minister Bishop, who led the New Jewel Movement (NJM) in a coup that ousted the pro-Washington Eric Gairy regime in March 1979.

Cornwall Statement Criticizes Bishop

FL152020 Bridgetown CANA in English 2007 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Excerpts] St Georges, Grenada, Oct 15, CANA -- Grenada Armed Forces Major and Ambassador to Cuba Leon Cornwall today read a statement on the state-controlled Radio Free Grenada (RFG) accusing leftist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of refusing to implement important decisions in the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) here.

The statement also linked the 39-year-old leader of the ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM) to what Major Cornwall said were "vicious rumours," which were it not for "swift action by the Armed Forces could have led to bloodshed on the streets of Grenada last Wednesday." It was the first official acknowledgement of a rift in the four-year-old government since a political crisis erupted here this week, with the whereabouts of Prime Minister Bishop uncertain.

Following is the full text of Major Cornwall's statement;

"Brothers and sisters of revolutionary free Grenada, the Armed Forces of Grenada recognise that the New Jewel Movement has led the struggles of our people during the past 10 and a half years. We further recognise that it was the New Jewel Movement which made our revolution.

Comrade Maurice Bishop has been the acknowledge leader of our revolution and has led us thus far. However, our process as it develops is becoming more complex. Many serious decisions need to be taken daily to solve the problems still facing our people.

Recently the NJM Central Committee leadership and the entire membership of the NJM took certain firm decisions and internal party changes which were aimed at strengthening the work of the party and the revolution. Comrade Maurice Bishop refused to accept and implement these decisions even though he had been present at the party meetings and voted for the decisions. In response to this, the officers and NCO's of the entire Armed Forces who were aimed at strengthening the work of the party (NJM) last Wednesday passed a resolution demanding that Comrade Maurice accept and implement the decisions of the party.

The PRA [People's Revolutionary Army] and entire Armed Forces wish to state once again that the NJM party made this revolution, built up this revolution, and had led our revolutionary armed forces all along. However, we want to state firmly that in this party which has led us all these years there must be equal standards for all. And the rules must be applied to all, no matter who they are. No one man can be above rule. No one man can be above the majority. The Armed Forces know that never in its 10-and-a-half years of its existence has the NJM tolerated one-manism in its ranks and much as we of the PRA love and respect comrade Maurice Bishop, we will definitely not tolerate this development in our country. Principle is princple. And principles must be for everyone not for some only.

The Revolutionary Armed Forces have noted that some opportunists are seeking to fool the people by putting lies that this is a personal power struggle between two individuals. If that is so, how come then that our entire party are totally united. [sentence as received] The Armed Forces are presently investigating thoroughly the personal involvement of Comrade Bishop in the charting of vicious rumours which were it not for the swift action of the Armed Forces, could have led to bloodshed on the streets of Grenada last Wednesday. So far a sworn statement from one of Comrade Bishop's top personal security officers directly implicates Comrade Maurice Bishop with the starting of this rumour. We feel that principle is principle and that principle must be applied to all, and the Armed Forces will continue with the investigations to their conclusion.

It must be clearly understood by all concerned that the People's Revolutionary Army and Armed Forces as a whole will tolerate absolutely no manifestations whatsoever of counter-revolutions no matter in what guise, shape or form it shows itself. Any action which aims at disturbing the peace or the normal life of our nation, or which threatens the revolution, will be formally dealt with. The peace and calm, which prevails in Grenada, shall be maintained." (end of text)

Journalists Ejected From Country

FL152052 Bridgetown CANA in English 2026 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Oct 15, CANA -- Three foreign news reporters and two photographers who came here to cover the situation in Grenada were put out of the country today and told they could return when things calmed down. A well-informed source told CANA that members of the security forces picked up the journalists this morning while witnessing a demonstration of about 300 people demanding the release of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. Bishop is reportedly being held under house arrest by a hard-line left-wing faction of the People's Revolutionary Government, which reportedly tried to unseat the prime minister yesterday.

Two of the five media people were identified as CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY staffer Albert Brandford, who flew to St Georges from Barbados this morning, and Barbadian photographer Charles Hackett. The others were only identified as representatives of the American news agencies ASSOCIATED PRESS and UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL and a woman photographer. The source said the security forces seized tape recorders and film, carried the journalists to their respective hotels to pick up their belongings, and then drove them to the airport. The journalists were told by immigration officials that the situation in Grenada was an internal matter and they would be allowed to return to the island when the matter was resolved. It is however believed that other foreign journalists who did not attract the attention of the security forces this morning are still in Grenada.

One media man, Jamaica-born Mr Dwight Whylie who now works for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, escaped the security forces net when some demonstrators came to his aid. Whylie was asked by security men to accompany them to the Immigration Department offices in the city. The source, an eyewitness, told CANA that some demonstrators, observing the development, pulled Whylie away from the security men. It was later learned that Whylie is on a UNESCO training assignment at state-owned Radio Free Grenada.

Information Ministry Attacks CANA

FL152350 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] The CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY and its local correspondent Alister Hughes today came in for severe criticism from the Ministry of Information over its reporting of the political situation in Grenada. A statement from the ministry referred to a CANA report yesterday which claimed that Minister of National Information Selwyn Strachan had told people in St Georges that Comrade Maurice Bishop was no longer prime minister of Grenada and had been replaced by Comrade Bernard Coard.

The report had said also that the minister of agriculture, Comrade George Louison, the minister of tourism and aviation, Lyden Ramdhanny, and the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Unison Whiteman, had been placed under house arrest. The Ministry of Information said these statements contained in the CANA story were false, denoting that Comrade Whiteman was out of the country at the time CANA reported him to be under house arrest and did not return to Grenada until late Friday afternoon.

The statement criticized the CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY over the story, pointing out that the report that had been disseminated throughout the region and CANA had not thought to check it until after 8 o'clock Friday night. Denoting that the story carried the initials of CANA's St Georges correspondent Alister Hughes, the Ministry of Information criticized CANA and its correspondent for unprofessional behavior and journalistic malpractice and of trying to create an impression of confusion and chaos within the Grenada revolution.

Protests Reported, Organizers Detained

FL152329 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Some business places in St Georges, including [name indistinct] and Distributors Limited, were forced to close today when a group of people led by former Minister of Industrial Development Kendrick Radix marched through the capital demanding that business people close their establishments.

An RFG [Radio Free Grenada] newsman covering the events in town reported that the demonstrations started outside the (?Crucial Factor) Restaurant at Halifax Street on the arrival of Mr Radix. They then marched to the Market Square where they were addressed by him. Mr Radix, who submitted his resignation from the People's Revolutionary Government 2 days ago, told the gathering that nobody should go to work or send their children to school on Monday. He then led the demonstrators around the town, ordering business people to close their establishments.

A suggestion that they march to Prime Minister Bishop's residence seems to have been abandoned after a declaration by Mr Radix that crowds were so small and that they needed to mobilize more people. This they attempted to do by marching along the Caranage, but their number did not grow significantly and the demonstration ended there.

Other reports reaching our newsdesk say that scores of people in St Georges, on their usual Saturday morning shopping trips, gathered in several different groups in town discussing the situation and speculating as to what was taking palce. Members of the New Jewel Movement were seen in some of these discussions explaining the New Jewel's position. And a late report received at RFG this evening said a number of people known to have been involved in organizing the demonstrations have been detained. A spokesman for the security forces pointed out that since yesterday the Armed Forces have warned against any disturbance of the peace and reiterated that the Armed Forces intended to carry out their promise to take (?strong) action against anyone who flounted this warning. RFG news understands that other people involved in the demonstrations are also to be detained.

Creft Fails To Meet Schedule

FL160143 Bridgetown CANA in English 0135 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Excerpts] St Georges, Oct 15, CANA -- Minister of Education Jacqueline Creft, a known supporter of Bishop, failed to turn uptoday as scheduled to open a school's netball championship here. Radio Free Grenada said tonight that Director of Sports Blondell Church performed the ceremony. It made no mention of Creft.

Agriculture Minister Radix Arrested

PA160409 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0344 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Bridgetown, 15 Oct (EFE) -- It was reported in Barbados that the Grenadian minister of agriculture and industry, Kenrick Radix, was arrested today after publicly announcing that Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has been under house arrest since Thursday. According to information disclosed by newsmen arriving in Barbados after being expelled from Grenada, the minister of agriculture and industry was arrested following his announcement.

Bishop 'At Home, Well'

FL161450 Bridgetown CANA in English 1446 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Oct 16, CANA -- Grenada's resigned Minister of Industralisation and Labour Kendrick Radix, who led a demonstration yesterday demanding the release of leftist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, said to be under house arrest here, has been detained by the security forces the state-controlled Radio Free Grenada announced.

It was the only major development reported as a political crisis over leadership of the four-and-a-half year-old People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) went into its third day, without immediate signs of resolution. The radio had said yesterday that "a number of people known to have been involved in organising" the march had been detained. No other names were given today.

Radix, a former attorney general, led a crowd of about 300 through the streets of the capital urging resistance to what he said was a move by Bishop's hardline Marxist deputy Bernard Coard to unseat the prime minister. The radio, which has been virtually the only source of official information since the crisis erupted Friday, has to date said nothing about Bishop's whereabouts.

One PRG official however told CANA today that the prime minister "is at home and well." The official declined to give further details. Deputy Prime Minister Coard announced his resignation Friday, he said, to "make it abundantly clear" to the public that a rumour that he and his wife were plotting Bishop's assassination was a "vicious lie." Mrs Coard is also a member of the government.

Bishop has not been seen publicly since Wednesday and was last heard Thursday night on the radio denying there was dissention in the PRG. In the meantime, the Grenada capital, St Georges, was quiet this morning, and the radio carried its traditional religious and music programme.

USSR Visit 'Called Off'

PA161944 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1905 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow, 16 Oct (EFE) -- A "high-level" visit by leaders of the Caribbean island state of Grenada to the Soviet Union was called off by "common agreement between the two parties" 3 weeks ago, EFE learned from a reliable source. The sources did not indicate the reason for the postponement, but apparently Moscow knew what was happening with regard to Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, whose status has been in confusion since the government crisis began on that island last Friday. Official Soviet media are maintaining absolute silence regarding the events in Grenada, but Moscow "is awaiting the developments in that Caribbean country," the same sources indicated.

The stance of the USSR concerning developments in Grenada appears to be quite complex, and Moscow will not make an announcement until it has a clear picture of the situation. Although Bishop was considered a "friend" of the USSR, a majority of Soviet leaders apparently did not have "too much" confidence in the Grenadian prime minister, although they always defended his policy.

Three Ministers Reportedly Arrested

PA162247 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2150 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, 16 Oct (EFE) -- The extreme leftist faction of the Grenadian Government has arrested three ministers loyal to Prime Minister Maurice Bishop since a struggle for power began in that socialist Caribbean country on Friday.

Reliable Grenadian sources told EFE in Barbados today that Education Minister Jacqueline Creft, Civil Aviation and Tourism Minister Lyden Ramdhanny, and Industrial Development and Fisheries Minister Kendrick Radix are under arrest.

Through the official station, Radio Free Grenada, the government has admitted Radix's arrest. He is accused of organizing and directing a demonstration in support of Bishop.

It is said that Bishop is under house arrest along with Minister Creft, who has been a friend of his since before the 1979 revolution that established a socialist government in Grenada and overthrew the rightist leader Eric Gairy. The same sources report that Bishop is alive and well in his official residence along with Minister Creft, and that he was visited by his mother. Bishop's father was kileld by Gairy's secret police in 1974.

Bishop and Bernard Coard, his former deputy prime minister and leader of the government's extreme leftwing faction, have presumably been in constant touch since the crisis broke out on Friday in an attempt to find a solution to the conflict. Coard and the Army want the country to move further toward the left, but Bishop has been trying to win the friendship of the West, particularly the United States, while remaining close to the socialist bloc.

Bishop 'Still Prime Minister'

PA162303 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2220 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Port-of-Spain, 16 Oct (EFE) -- The Trinidad and Tobago newspaper THE GUARDIAN reported in its Sunday edition that the mother of Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has revealed that her son has been under house arrest since Wednesday.

In a telephone interview with the newspaper, Alimenta Bishop said she is concerned for the future of her son, who remains incommunicado. Unofficial sources have disclosed that she was allowed to visit the prime minister today, Sunday. Similarly, the mother of Education Minister Jacqueline Creft has announced that her daughter is under arrest at Bishop's official residence in St Georges, the Grenadian capital.

Information received in Trinidad and Tobago indicates that a power struggle is underway between Bishop, who led a successful coup d'etat in 1979, and his second-in-command, Bernard Coard, former deputy prime minister and advocate of an extreme leftist line. The official radio station, Radio Free Grenada, has been monitored in Port-of-Spain and heard to report that the situation is normal and that Bishop is still prime minister.

Official Discusses Situation

FL170133 Bridgetown CANA in English 0125 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Oct 16, CANA -- Leftist Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, the apparent victim of a "palace coup" by radicals inside his four-and-a-half-year-old People's Revolutionary Government (PRG), is "at home and well," an administration offical said today. The official, who asked not to be named, however declined to comment on allegations yesterday by ex-Industrialisation Minister Kendrix Radix that Bishop was under house arrest amid a power struggle between moderate and ultra left factions ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM).

Bishop, 39, who led the 1979 NJM coup that ousted eccentric dictator Sir Eric Gairy, has not been seen in public since Wednesday. He was last heard on the state-controlled Radio Free Grenada (RFG) Thursday night denying there was a rift in the NJM leadership. A Bishop confidant said today the Grenada leader had in fact been stripped of his post and NJM membership since a meeting Thursday night of the party's Central Committee. The committee, the ex-government official said, was not convinced by Bishop's plea of innocence of starting a rumour that his hardline Marxist deputy Bernard Coard and his wife were plotting the prime minister's assassination.

Coard has since resigned to "make it abundantly clear," and he said, that the rumour was a "vicious lie." But an NJM insider said Coard still has the support of the Army, which is now effectively in charge.

Well-informed sources here say that central to the crisis is Bishop's failure to implement in the government a long-held NJM Principle of collective leadership, with Coard sharing the prime ministership. The Central Committee had, by a majority vote, actually agreed to implementation of the principle a month ago. The sources said Bishop told a Wednesday meeting of the NJM Central Committee that while he agreed in principle with the concept of joint leadership he wanted more time to clarify in his own mind how it would work in practice. Unable to accept his explanation, the committee expelled Bishop from the NJM of which [he] was a co-founder more than a decade ago, the sources said.

Radio Free Grenada, virtually the only source of official information on the crisis over the last few days, today announced that former Industralisation and Fisheries Minister Radix (RFG said he resigned from the government three days ago) has been arrested for leading and organizing a pro-Bishop march in the capital of St Georges yesterday. The radio said he was among persons held by the security forces in connection with the demonstration.

Another journalist who came here to cover the unfolding events, senior TRINIDAD EXPRESS staffer Andy Johnson, was asked to leave today. Johnson was picked up by immigration and security personnel and escorted from his hotel to the airport. Yesterday five other newsmen, including two photographers, representing Caribbean and American news organizations, were similarly put out and several others prevented from entering the country when they arrived at Pearls Airport. Security and immigration officials told the journalists the crisis here was an internal party matter and that they could return to Grenada when it was resolved. In the meantime the radio this evening explained that its earlier announcement banning motor vehicle parking on a series of city streets tomorrow between 1 PM and 4 PM was related to plans to move "two (power) generators" from the St Georges pier to te Queens Park.

Intervention Request Scored

PA170041 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0025 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Bridgetown, 16 Oct (EFE) -- Groups opposed to Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop today asked the Barbados Government to send troops to prevent the power struggle from turning into an armed conflict. The CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY, CANA, reported this request. In turn, the official station, Radio Free Grenada, condemned the CANA report, terming it "irresponsible."

Since the government crisis began in Grenada, the station has been criticizing the news agency. In a communique read over Radio Free Grenada, the information minister claimed that the groups referred to by CANA are based in the United States and are backed by Washington. The information minister added: "We know that those groups have ties to the CIA." Barbadian Prime Minister Tom Adams, who was asked to intervene militarily in Grenada, has not made any statement on the subject.

New Jewel Movement Statement

FL170645 St Georges Domestic Service in English 0404 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] The following is a statement from the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement to the people of Grenada. It is read by Comrade Hudson Austin, a member of the Central Committee and Political Bureau of the New Jewel Movement. Not Hudson Phillips, I'm sorry, Hudson Austin.

[Hudson Austin] Sisters and brothers, the New Jewel Movement [words indistinct] during the past 4 and 1/2 years of the revolution [words indistinct] We have also [words indistinct] some problems and [words indistinct] the revolution when [words indistinct] can overcome the divisions between our people and building unity in our country. We are moving toward [words indistinct] in getting rid of corruption, in developing our education and health services, in building the economy of our country, and in overcoming the propaganda directed at [words indistinct] the Grenada revolution. Yet, in our opinion, the present situation is [word indistinct] difficult [word indistinct] our part and our people [words indistinct]

Therefore, our party has taken the decision to [words indistinct] to the people of Grenada on the events which have led up to this crisis in order to [word indistinct people to understand fully the present political situation which faces our party and revolution.

(?First) and always, [words indistinct] it has always been the policy of our party to be fully truthful to all our people [words indistinct] in a true (?democratic) [word indistinct]. [Passage indistinct] yet, there is one [word indistinct] which we have never our people: and that is the serious internal problems [passage indistinct] Especially considering the attacks (?on) the Grenada revolution [words indistinct] However, the truth is that during the past year, our party has been in some serious problems [words indistinct] desire for Comrade Maurice Bishop to exercise full and (?exclusive) [word indistinct] and authority. [words indistinct]

One of the main principles of our party is that of collective leadership. That is, that all important decisions must be made by the leadership of our party together, by our Central Committee, and not by any one member of the leadership. Yet during the past 4 and 1/2 years, at many important moments in our country's history and on many important issues, Comrade Maurice Bishop has deeply resented this collective leadership and has taken the position that no action can be taken to which he is opposed. At the same time he has become increasingly hostile with the decisions and increasingly suspicious of other members of the leadership of the party saying they may be trying to take power from him.

(?Matters seem to come to a head) 1 year ago when his suspicions (?opened) on Comrade Bernard Coard, then deputy leader of our party. On that occasion, Comrade Bernard Coard said that in order to avoid division in our party, he would remove himself from the leadership of our party. And that it would also make it clear to Comrade Maurice Bishop, as he had no wish to replace him as leader. The Central Committee of the party, mistakenly as it turned out, agreed with (?Mr) Bishop and permitted [words indistinct] for a time from the Political Bureau and Central Committee [words indistinct] and the constants (?trips) on his work as minister of finance, trade, and planning.

During the past year however, the situation has gotten, [words indistinct] (?it has gotten worse).

The New Jewel Movement Political Bureau the Central Committee of the party [passage indistinct for approximately 5 minutes]

...to remove Comrade Bishop from the post as prime minister [word indistinct] and leader of our revolution. And let us (?then) be clear to him that leadership of the party [words indistinct] This problem however, [words indistinct] because Comrade Bishop has allowed his (?zeal) and authority [passage indistinct for approximately 5 minutes]

One of the main struggles of our party over the years (?has been) one-man rule. (?It can't be) NJM [New Jewel Movement] no, [words indistinct] not to deal with this question. Because of our attachement to Comrade Bishop, (?it was) thought: we want to take it easy with [word indistinct] this problem. It is the full position of our party that the interests of our country and revolution must be put above the interests of anyone.

Sisters and brothers, during the past few days a lot of our people have said to us: We understand what the party is [words indistinct]. If you are a member of an organization or party, then you are to abide by the rules and decisions. We should have Comrade Bishop (?come around). We agree that the party has to take (?the place). [Words indistinct] in matter, or inside the party [words indistinct]. Comrade, this is a very good question. That is the exact position of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement. This is our position, that we should have resolved this issue quietly [word indistinct] this matter (?did not) affect the prime minister or the running of the government, or the running of the ministries.

The political and economic policies of the party would not have affected (?in any way) because [word indistinct] no disputes in the party over these issues. And there (?simply is) and has been, that is if Comrade Bishop would choose to take this matter out of the (?party) and our dispute [words indistinct], using an ugly rumor in order to whip up the masses and play on the love of the masses for him, which did not (?prevail him) as a result of his work only, but as a result of the work of the entire party. Over the past 10 and 1/2 years, Comrade Bishop was [word indistinct] the use of masses [to] work for him [words indistinct] taken by the Central Committee in the past (?in use) of masses to force the party to change its position on an internal party line.

The rumor which Comrade Bishop sent out on the streets tried to make out that there is some kind of [words indistinct] within our party. Comrades, is that [word indistinct]. (?How come) it was that our Central Committee and all except a handfull of our entire party membership fully supports the decision of the Central Committee on joint leadership of our party. Even with all the love and admiration which exists in our party for Comrade Maurice, the entire membership, except for a very tiny minority, fully supports the position of the Central Committee. The truth, comrades, is that there has never been in our party any struggle for power. The struggle of Comrade Bishop has been the struggle of one man who exercised unlimited power. And that our party cannot and will not permit.

The people of Grenada must understand that it has taken enormous moral courage on the part of our party to take these steps that at most will be unpopular with many sections of our people. But our party stands for principle and we believe that principle for one must be principle for all. No one loves Comrade Bishop more than the members of our party. But the decision on this matter will be based on principle alone. In other words right is right and wrong is wrong, no matter who does it. And no more (?of that) one-man rule can be permitted in our country. The party understands that our people are concerned about where Comrade Bishop is and whether or not he is safe. The NJM wishes to assure the people that Comrade Bishop is at home and is quite safe. Our party also understands our people's concern to know who is in charge of the country at this moment. Especially in view of the nasty lies put out by the CANA news agency, to the (?extent) that there has been a military takeover in Grendada.

The New Jewel Movement wishes to assure our people that the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement is in full control of the running of the country at this moment. Just as it has been doing the past 4 and 1/2 years of the revolution, the NJM -- the same party which has led the struggle of our people over the past 10 and 1/2 years, the party which made the revolution -- will continue to push the revolution forward, to complete our international airport, to bring forth [words indistinct], and to solve the problems still facing our people. We call on our people to have courage at this difficult moment in our history, to continue to defend the revolution and the gains of our revolution, and to maintain unity in order to ensure that imperialism does not take advantage of this moment of difficulty. Our people must also be on guard against any attempt to create (?chaos) and confusion.

In keeping with the overwhelming desire of our people, the NJM is still making every effort to settle this problem within our party. We call for the support and solidarity of our people at this time. Comrades, at this moment (?and) convinction of our party [words indistinct] you will find that the revolution is unbreakable. Long live our strong and courageous people, long live the struggle of our working people to build our country; long live the New Jewel Movement; long live the revolution. Forward ever, backward never!

JAMAICA

SEAGA BLAMES CUBA FOR GRENADIAN CRISIS

PA162340 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2306 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Kingston, 16 Oct (EFE) -- Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga said today that the Cuban Government is behind the crisis on the Caribbean island of Grenada, where two leftist factions have been struggling for power since Friday.

Seaga, a loyal friend of the United States and a harsh critic of Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, indicated that Cuba is to blame for the entire crisis. He noted that it must first be determined whether Bishop has actually been removed and whether former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard has seized power, since this question has not yet been clarified on Grenada itself, which has a socialist government. According to Seaga, Coard responds to Cuba's interests and has had its support during the events in Grenada.

Meanwhile, the Trinidad and Tobago newspaper THE GUARDIAN, received here today, agrees with Seaga concerning Cuba's role as the cause of the Grenadian crisis. The newspaper indicated that Saturday's Armed Forces communique criticizing Bishop, broadcast by the official Grenadian station, was read by Commander Leon Cornwall, Grenadian ambassador to Cuba.